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FOURTEEN PAGES — ONE RIYAL

Fahd confers with Gerald Ford

RIYADH, Jan. 20 (Agencies) — Crown Prince Fahd Saturday held a meeting here with former U.S. President Gerald Ford.

The ex-president, who is on a Middle East tour, arrived in Riyadh earlier in the day.

Ford has already visited Egypt and Syria where he discussed the Middle East question with Presidents Anwar Sadat and Hafez Assad.

Ford is also scheduled to visit Jordan, Oman, Qatar, the UAE and Israel.



MIDEAST TOUR: Former U.S. President Gerald Ford, who is on a tour of several Middle East countries, being received by Crown Prince Fahd on his arrival in Riyadh Saturday.

UNIFIL mandate extended

U.S. criticizes Israel's attack

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (Agencies) — The United States has criticized Israel's raid against Palestinian positions and refugee camps in Lebanon and urged restraint by all parties in what it called "this dangerous situation."

"We regret the Israeli decision to carry out this raid. We believe that Israel's security interests would be better protected by cooperation with the United Nations' peacekeeping force, both by Israel and by Christian militias in southern Lebanon which it supports," spokesman Tom Reston said Friday night.

"We urge that all parties concerned exercise restraint in this dangerous situation and cooperate with U.N. forces to help end instability in southern Lebanon."

Reston's remarks indicated considerable concern about the impact of the raid. "We regret the raid," he said.

Meanwhile at the U.N., Israel told the Security Council that it would continue to hit Palestinian bases in southern Lebanon.

Israeli Ambassador Yehuda Blum was speaking after the council extended the mandate of the U.N. Truce Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for another five months.

The resolution was adopted by 12 votes to none against, with the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia abstaining and China not taking part in the voting.

The text made no mention of the raid carried out by Israeli troops less than 24 hours earlier against Palestinian bases and refugee camps, but the attack was referred to repeatedly in the course of the debate.

Lebanese U.N. representative Ghassan Tuani said his country lodged the strongest protest against this "inadmissible act," which was carefully timed to take place while the council was trying to salvage peace and security in the area.

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim told the council Friday night that the latest Israeli raid, directed against targets north of the Litani River, did not take place in territory under the control of UNIFIL, which suffered no casualties.

But he said the U.N. had spotted the movement of Israeli armored vehicles into the rightist-held areas, as well as helicopter overflights, indicating some form of ground attack by helicopter-borne troops with artillery support from the enclaves.

The Israeli ambassador claimed the Palestine Liberation Orga-

nization (PLO) was using UNIFIL as a shield from behind which it emerged to launch attacks inside Israel.

Israel would continue its policy of "taking the necessary action against PLO bases used for ... activities against Israel, while scrupulously avoiding any shooting at U.N. positions," he said.

Ambassador Tuani of Lebanon accused Israel of obstructing international peace-keeping in continued defiance of U.N. resolutions and of willfully attempting to use UNIFIL as a cover "to perpetuate its aggression against Lebanon and the practical occupation of Lebanese territory."

He also charged Israel with "trying to establish an unimpeded, victorious occupation of southern Lebanon ... through mercenaries and mercenaries."

The council resolution deplored the "lack of cooperation particularly on Israel's part" with UNIFIL, including Israel's assistance to the rightist forces.

The council reaffirmed its determination, in the event of continued obstruction, to "examine practical ways and means" to secure full implementation of U.N. decisions. It did not spell out any specific steps.

It also urged U.N. members to "bring their influence to bear" on those concerned.

The Lebanese government was invited to draw up, in consultation with Waldheim, a

"phased program of activities to be carried out over the next three months" to promote the restoration of its authority in southern Lebanon.

This element of the resolution was emphasized by also being referred to in an agreed statement read out by council president Donald Mills of Jamaica.

The council is to meet again in three months to assess the situation.

Although Waldheim had recommended a six-month renewal of UNIFIL, France had urged a period of four months to stress that the U.N. operation was intended to be only temporary. A compromise of five months was agreed on after intensive consultations.

In Beirut, Lebanese Prime Minister Saïd Hoss said Saturday the extension of UNIFIL's mandate would test the world organization's ability to end "continued Israeli aggression" against south Lebanon.

He made the forecast in a statement welcoming the Security Council resolution.

The resolution, Hoss stated, would test "the ability of the United Nations and international determination to put an end to continued Israeli aggression against south Lebanon."

Israeli attacks on the area during the Security Council discussion of UNIFIL's mandate constituted a flagrant assertion of aggressive intention, he said.

Mubarak: New peace summit 'a possibility'

ASWAN, Jan. 20 (Agencies) — Vice-President Hosni Mubarak said Saturday another summit involving Egypt, Israel and the United States was a possibility if present efforts by U.S. special envoy Alfred Atherton failed to break the deadlock over an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Mubarak told reporters that Egypt's position on its talks with Israel remained unchanged. Atherton was expected in Cairo Sunday, he said.

"We are waiting to hear from Mr. Atherton and if his efforts ... fail, then a summit is a possibility," the vice-president said.

But he added that a summit would require considerable preparation since neither President Carter nor President Anwar Sadat wanted such a meeting to fail.

Mubarak said Atherton would hold talks with Acting Foreign Minister Boutros Ghali on Monday about the outcome of the U.S. envoy's present meetings in Israel.

Sadat would receive Atherton if necessary, depending on what he had to say, the vice-president said.

Mubarak made his remarks after seeing off Sadat who left for two days of unity talks in Sudan with President Anwar Sadat.

Mubarak said he did not know whether Atherton would be bringing new U.S. suggestions with him to Cairo. But he said Egypt's position had not changed on the amendments it wanted to the present draft treaty or the question of linkage.

"We cannot accept any changes on the basic principle linking the treaty to the establishment of Palestinian self-rule on the West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza Strip," he said.

Egypt could not wait 20 years for self-rule in Gaza and the West Bank, he said. "If we accept Israeli withdrawal from Sinai without linking it to self rule this will be a separate agreement which is not acceptable at all," he declared.

Mubarak criticized Israel's latest raid against Palestinian positions in southern Lebanon and said Egypt was against any attack on any Arab country.

He said Atherton's present mission to Israel and Egypt was mainly concerned with Articles Four and Six of the draft treaty.

Article Four provides for U.N. buffer forces in Sinai, a limit on Egyptian forces and other security arrangements.

Mubarak said Egypt wanted the article changed because "we do not accept restrictions on our land forever."

Article Six gives the draft treaty precedence over Egypt's other treaty commitments, including the 1951 joint Arab defense pact.

Mubarak said Egypt still wanted the article amended. Israel has so far refused to agree on this.

Mubarak added that the U.S. fully understood Egypt's position and was playing the role of full partner and mediator in the peace negotiations.

Khomeini plans to return to Iran 'in a few days'

NBAUPHLE-LE-CHATEAU, France, Jan. 20 (Agencies) — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, exiled leader of Iran's religious opposition movement, said Saturday he will return to Iran "in a few days."

In a statement to his followers, the 78-year old religious leader said: "With the help of God, I will be among you after a few days."

Aides had previously said Khomeini might not return for several weeks and the latest message seemed to indicate an acceleration of his bid to take control of Iran.

Khomeini renewed his appeals for calm after Friday's massive peaceful demonstrations throughout Iran which he said he regarded as a referendum in favor of the Islamic republic which he has demanded.

Khomeini issued a strong warning to members of Iran's parliament not to attend the legislature's sessions and to give up their seats.

"I warn the representatives of (Shah) Muhammad Reza Pahlavi who have illegally occupied the seats of parliament to evacuate the nation's house so that the true representatives of the people may enter their home after being denied that

right for 50 years," Khomeini said.

He issued the same warning to members of the regency council, set up by the Shah to exercise the monarch's powers in his absence.

Khomeini congratulated his followers for the success of Friday's protests.

The religious leader said those responsible for "plundering and plotting against the Iranian people" had escaped from the country but he said they would be forced to compensate the Iranian nation "at the earliest possible opportunity."

Khomeini's return, may be delayed by concern over the reaction of the army.

A spokesman indirectly voiced his concern when asked if a split in the army would hamper establishment of an Islamic republic "because the army today is the last thing that can save the old regime."

The spokesman, Ibrahim Yazdi, said Khomeini has received reports from Iran that thousands of airmen are under detention at Shahrokh air base near Hamadan and Bah-dati air base near Dezful for demonstrating against the Shah.

He said 2,800 airmen at

Shahrokh were on a hunger strike. He also said there were unconfirmed reports that some airmen had been court-martialed and executed.

Yazdi said Khomeini would be willing to meet with Former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, who is not an official, providing Clark makes no attempt to mediate between Khomeini and the government of Premier Shapur Bakhtiar, which Khomeini has denounced as illegal.

The Tehran newspaper

said Clark, after meeting with opposition leaders in Tehran, said he would recommend that the United States withdraw its support of Bakhtiar, urge the army to take a moderate course and set up official contacts with Khomeini.

Yazdi also said he envisaged National Front participation in a future anti-Shah government in Iran.

The Tehran newspaper

(Continued on back page)

PNC debating form of major committee

DAMASCUS, Jan. 20 (R) — Palestinian leaders met Saturday to try to work out a new system of representation for the 15-member Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) executive committee. PLO sources said.

The discussions were part of a 10-day meeting of the Palestine National Council (PNC), a 301-strong parliament-in-exile, which began on Tuesday.

"This question (of representation) has been the only nut that has not been cracked to

Fateh, the major commando organization, is believed to be seeking a third of the seats on the committee. It is currently represented by two members, including PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat.

One idea being floated by several PNC members was to expand the committee's membership to 18, the sources said.

The leaders were also discussing whether minor commando organizations, such as the National Struggle Front and the Palestine Liberation Front, should be admitted to the committee, they said.

The PNC conference has split up into separate committees to discuss questions of politics, finances, national unity, occupied territories and military and social affairs.

The political committee was expected to discuss the situation in south Lebanon in addition to PLO relations with the outside world. The social committee will tackle, apart from improving the lot of the Palestinians, relations with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA).

The committees will submit their reports to the PNC within the next two days, the sources said.

A full conference meeting which was expected to be held Saturday was postponed until Sunday while Arafat and other leading Palestinians went to greet the former Greek Catholic Archbishop of Jerusalem, Hilarion Capucci, who arrived here from Venezuela early Saturday.

It is Capucci's first visit to

(Continued on back page)

For 'dark conspiracies'

Sadat lashes at Soviet Union

KHARTOUM, Jan. 20 (Agencies) — President Anwar Sadat Saturday warned the Soviet Union against taking part in "dark conspiracies" in the area, alluding indirectly to the turmoil in Iran and the unrest in the Horn of Africa.

"We are following what is happening around us," declared Sadat, who is playing host to the Shah of Iran in Aswan. "We are vigilant and ready to face all conspiracies."

He said Moscow was "taking part in dark conspiracies ... to undermine stability in the region," and he warned its client regimes in the area against doing the same.

"We will never delay in heading the call of any Arab or African country if it is faced with aggression on its territory or destiny," Sadat warned.

Speaking to a joint session of the Egyptian and Sudanese parliaments being held here, Sadat pointedly stated:

"I say to whom it may concern that the borders of Sudan are the borders of Egypt. Any attack on Sudan we will consider an attack on Egypt first and foremost."

His speech was Sadat's most forceful reference to the tide of unrest in Iran and what he perceives as a radical threat coming from Ethiopia against both Sudan and Somalia.

Egypt and Sudan are joined by a mutual defense pact concluded after Egyptian troops helped Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri regain power following a coup in July 1976.

Like Egypt, Sudan has expelled Soviet military advisers and its relations with Moscow now are cool.

Sadat has said in the past that any attempt to tamper with the sources of the Nile by the pro-Soviet Marxist regime in Ethiopia will "be a matter of life and death for us."

But the more direct concern of Egyptian officials at the moment are the troubles in Iran, which they see as portending a threat to other moderate regimes in the area.

Sadat did not mention Iran by name, nor did he refer to the Shah. Sadat is staying with the "vacationing" monarch in the same hotel in Aswan, and broke off to come here for less than 24 hours before returning to Egypt.

The occasion for the speech

was to crown recent meeting of joint Egyptian-Sudanese committees which are charting common projects between the two countries.

The aim is to move slowly toward an eventual union. The joint parliamentary meeting here is a ceremonial part of that process.

But Sadat used it to warn the Russians, criticize the Palestine Liberation Organization and reassert Egypt's demands in the stalled peace talks with Israel.

"I warn against any hand working in the dark to achieve ambitions in the Horn and the Gulf," Sadat said, seemingly referring not only to the Soviet Union itself but to the Ethiopian and South Yemen governments, who fought together against Somalia last year.

Turning to the peace efforts with Israel, Sadat repeated once more than any agreement over Sinai must be linked with progress toward Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza strip.

And he reiterated that he would not sign a separate peace with Israel. "This is a clear position which does not permit argument or distortion," Sadat said.

Sadat said Palestinian leaders, by refusing to join the peace effort, were taking a "negative stand" and urged them to reconsider.

He said leaders of the various Palestinian factions cannot agree among themselves, "so, how can they expect others to listen to them?"

Referring to the Baghdad summit's decision to provide the Palestine Liberation Organization with a \$250 million subsidy, Sadat said: "Palestinian struggle does not need millions of dollars or dollars but to the burial of differences and dissension."

Sadat said his repeated urgings to the PLO to set up a government-in-exile were not heeded because Palestinian leaders could not agree on how the government seats would be distributed.

Disruption deepens

London ambulancemen to strike

LONDON, Jan. 20 (Agencies) — The government has said there is enough food in stores for the weekend despite the truckers strike, but their example has other workers pressing for more money, London ambulancemen go on strike Monday.

Ground staff at Heathrow Airport began a wildcat 24-hour strike late Friday and airport authorities anticipated disruption and delays on many flights.

On Tuesday, the nation will be without trains again when the locomotive engineers stage another 24-hour walkout.

The ambulance strike will leave London without emergency ambulance cover for the first time. First aid workers, volunteers and maybe troops will have to stand in and there will be only about 100 ambulances to cover all of London, Home Secretary Merlyn Rees told Parliament.

One militant driver said: "This time we are determined that the capital will take no-

tice of what we are saying, and if it means lives lost, this is how it must be."

Rees' statement and the driver's declaration met with cries of "disgraceful," "shame," and "it's a total distortion of values," in the House of Commons.

In the trucks dispute, regional reports suggested that pickets were still not following union guidelines in all cases and were still blocking essential

goods, such as food. One union representing 20,000 truckers has said it will not obey the code limiting picketing.

The main truckers union has agreed to meet with management for talks Sunday arranged by the government, and if no solution is found the government may yet have to declare a state of emergency and call in troops next week.

Britain's entire export pro-

(Continued on back page)



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NOTICE

The Ports Authority of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia announces that the Floating Crane No. (1) belonging to Archirodon Company caused oil pollution of the Sea at the southern site of Jeddah Islamic Seaport where construction work is going on.

In accordance with regulations contained in the Seaports and Lighthouses Law issued under Royal Decree Number M-27 dated 24/6/94 His Excellency, The President Ports Authority has imposed a fine of S.R. 20,000/- (Saudi Riyals Twenty Thousand) on the said crane for contravention of Rules and Regulations for the prevention of pollution at Sea.

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Solaim says

1978 imports from U.S. expected to exceed \$5b

RIYADH, Jan. 20 — Exports of United States goods and services to Saudi Arabia last year are expected to exceed \$5 billion when total figures have been received, Commerce Minister Dr. Solaiman A. Solaim told SPA Saturday.

Speaking on the eve of the visit of U.S. Commerce Secretary Juanita M. Kreps to Saudi Arabia next Friday, Dr. Solaim said that support for U.S. trade was in the Saudi interest, since the U.S. balance of payments was a major factor in the stability of the dollar — the unit of account for oil sales.



Secretary Kreps

"The United States is our principal trade partner," Dr. Solaim said, adding that he would discuss with Secretary Kreps "various ways to promote bilateral trade."

Dr. Solaim said that the commerce secretary's visit, which came at his invitation, coincided with President Carter's efforts to correct imbalances in the U.S. balance of payments "which concerns us too since our policy is one of support for the dollar."

A reduction in the U.S. trade deficit will contribute to the stabilization of the currency, he said.

But Dr. Solaim said that beyond general Saudi support for the dollar, there was no question of preferential treatment for U.S. goods or companies.

Baboons catch trucker napping

JEDDAH, Jan. 20 — A Saudi truck-driver carrying a load of imported bananas to the south, finding himself exhausted by the twisting road in the Taif mountains, pulled off the road to catch some sleep. "A-Bisad" reported Saturday.

He woke up several hours later only to find his load devoured by hundreds of marauding baboons.

"Ours is a free market and any increase in import will depend solely on the price, quality and promptness of delivery of the goods," he said.

Restraint

Secretary Kreps said recently in Washington that her three-day visit would seek to promote American efforts to expand trade and "to emphasize the importance to the world economy of the maintenance of Saudi oil production and the exercise of restraint in future pricing."

She will also seek to "reaffirm our interest in a Middle East peace settlement."

Apart from Dr. Solaim, Mrs. Kreps will meet Crown Prince Fahd, Finance and National Economy Minister Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khail, Industry and Electricity Minister Dr. Ghazi Alqosaibi, Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal and Planning Minister Sheikh Hisham Nazer, she said.

She will also meet representatives of the 400 U.S. companies and 35,000 American citizens in Saudi Arabia.

Dacca aide here

Taiwan medical mission arrives for ministry talks

JEDDAH, Jan. 20 — A five-member Republic of China medical delegation arrived here Friday to hold talks with government officials on cooperation in health services, Taiwan's Central News Agency reported.

Led by Dr. Chang Chih-kang, deputy director general of the Chinese National Public Health Administration, the delegation consists of Dr. Li Chung-hsiang, deputy director of the Public Health Department of the Taipei City Government, Dr. Yang Sen-piao,



GEOGRAPHERS: Deputy Governor of Riyadh, Prince Sultan, opening Saturday the first conference and exhibition on Islamic geography at Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud University in Riyadh. Nearly 150 scholars are attending the conference which will discuss geographical problems of Muslim countries.

3rd in Kingdom

F-15s stage display over Khamis

KHAMIS MUSHAIT, Jan. 20 (SPA) — Deputy Governor of Asir Prince Faisal ibn Bandar ibn Abdul Aziz Saturday watched a demonstration by a squadron of U.S. F-15E strike aircraft at the air base south of here.

The demonstration was the third by the squadron, which arrived in the Kingdom last Monday. Monday afternoon

Crown Prince Fahd saw a similar demonstration in Riyadh and the aircraft were shown over Jeddah Thursday afternoon.

Saturday's demonstration was also watched by Squadron Leader Abdullah al-Haboud, commander of the Khamis Mushait air base and other officers of the Armed Forces and Royal Saudi Air Force.

Saudi Arabia last year agreed to purchase 60 of the aircraft with delivery scheduled to begin in 1982. The aircraft are expected to cost \$2.5 billion.

Happy days for tanker owners

JEDDAH, Jan. 20 — Owners of tankers with water pumps had a field day during this week's rain, spell because of the unusually high demand for their services by owners of flooded houses. "Okaz" reported Saturday. At the peak of the floods Tuesday and Wednesday, a tanker owner took SR3,600 for pumping out a two-room house in Sufia. But it took him three whole loads to do the job.

Labor ministers open Doha parley

DOHA, Jan. 20 (R) — Social Affairs and Labor Ministers of Gulf States, including the kingdom's Sheikh Ibrahim Al-Anqari opened a three-day conference here Saturday to discuss joint plans for social and labor welfare in the region, including the establishment of two regional centers, one for social research and training and the second for social welfare and labor planning.

Malaysia premier sees Dr. Yamani

KUALA LUMPUR, Jan. 20 (R) — Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Hussein Onn discussed religious broadcasting Saturday with the visiting Saudi delegation led by Information Minister Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani.

Mansouri lets SR 105m road deals

RIYADH, Jan. 20 (SPA) — Two road contracts worth SR. 105.7 million were signed Saturday by Sheikh Hussein Mansouri, minister of communications. The first award, of SR. 99.9 million, covers completion of the 117-kilometer third stage of the Haqia-Hail road. The second of SR. 5.8 million, covers constructing and asphaltting a 7-kilometer road from Rabegh to its desalination plant.

Muslim industry ministers to meet

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 20 (AP) — The industries ministers of 42 Islamic countries will meet here on Feb. 15 to discuss economic cooperation and joint ventures, the Pakistan government said Saturday. They will work out a program for co-operation in the industrial and technical fields, it said.

Tihama issues 2nd 'Who's Who'



Prince Saud bin Fahd

JEDDAH, Jan. 20 — A new edition of the reference book "Who's Who in Saudi Arabia" has gone into circulation, publishers Tihama Advertising, Public Relations and Marketing Research announced here Saturday.

The second edition contains 4,000 short biographies of prominent Saudis in the government, and business—an increase of 1,000 over the first edition last year. The new "Who's Who" carries additional information on aspects of the economic, social and cultural life of Saudi Arabia.

The second edition has a preface by Tihama Chairman Prince Saud bin Fahd.

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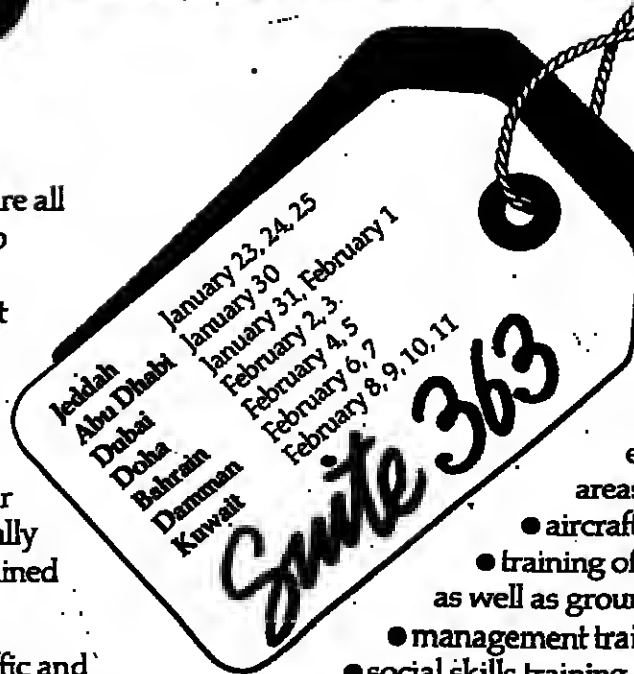
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John Smith

Student facing deportation

Iranian ruled no danger to U.S.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas Jan. 20 (UPI) — An immigration judge has ruled that Hussein Johandar, an Iranian student leader arrested in a crackdown on Iranian demonstrators, is not a threat to national security as the government claimed.

Defense lawyers charged that Johandar was arrested and held on a higher than usual bond as part of government "harassment" of Iranian protesters after the government failed to link Johandar to a violent protest at Beverly Hills, California, earlier this month.

Attorney general Griffin Bell announced that violence on the part of Iranians would not be tolerated in the United States, and the immigration and naturalization service has opened a "get tough" policy on student visas this week.

Immigration judge Arvid Boyes agreed with the defense

after a two-hour hearing Friday that Johandar was not a threat to national security. But Boyes agreed with government attorney Pete Magaro that Johandar was "a bond risk" and set \$5,000 bail pending a hearing expected to take place early next month in which the government seeks to deport him.

The bond set Friday was a reduction from a \$40,000 bond.

Johandar, who led a student march to the Alamo last Wed-

nesday protesting the Shah's coming to the United States, said as he was being handcuffed and taken back to the Bexar County Jail that he would continue a three-day hunger strike until he is released from custody.

"I've just been washing my teeth and smoking cigarettes," said Johandar, 22. "I'm a little bit weak. I believe mostly they arrested me for my political beliefs."

"I'm like 100,000 other political prisoners," he said. "We will not give up until there is independence and democracy in Iran, until U.S. government and foreign domination of our country ends."

A Congressional report meanwhile said it would take two or three days to evacuate the remaining Americans from Iran and United States military forces would be required to secure airfields for the operation.

The document said, "the 10,000 to 12,000 Americans and as many as 15,000 Europeans may require U.S. evacuation assistance should their position in the country become untenable."

The State Department Friday confirmed such contingency plans have been made, but there was no word on how to put them into action.

He told the official Middle East News Agency that it should have been exposed to radiation without the showcase, and that the bacteria would reappear.

But Dr. Shawkat Nakhla, who accompanied the mummy to Paris in 1976 and attended its treatment, told "Al-Ahram" "there was no cause for concern. It was not true the mummy had been exposed to insufficient radiation, as the center's experts said, and the marks on the showcase had no effect on the mummy itself."

"Al-Ahram" did not say who the committee would start its work.

Libyan visiting Algiers

Bitat receives Jalloud

ALGIERS, Jan. 20 (R) — Acting Algerian head of state Rabah Bitat has received Major Abdul Salam Jalloud, a member of the ruling General Secretariat of the Libyan General People's Congress, the Algerie press service reported.

Jalloud, who arrived Thursday night, also visited the grave of resident Houari Boumedienne Friday.

Radiation therapy controversy

Egypt investigates Pharaoh's fungus

CAIRO, Jan. 20 (R) — Egypt's Antiquities Department has set up a scientific committee to investigate a controversy over attempts to rid the 3,200-year-old mummy of Ramses the Second of fungus by treating it with radiation, the authoritative newspaper

"Al-Ahram" said Saturday.

The controversy arose after the appearance of dark-colored spots on the glass of a new showcase in which the mummy has been kept since its return from France about two years ago after treatment there to eliminate the fungus.

Most of those present were Communists or pro-Communists, but even those not connected with the party supported the resolution.

The meeting also criticized what it described as "crimes committed by Israel in the Occupied Territories" and called on the authorities to refrain from torture and collective punishment.

It expressed strong opposition to an Israeli proposal to establish a Ministry of Arab Affairs.

Arabs in Israel deliver ringings support of PLO

NAZARETH, Jan. 20 (R) — A meeting of Arab mayors and nationalists Saturday expressed support for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

It was thought to be the first time an assembly of local Arab leaders had come out openly in favor of the PLO.

The resolution was adopted by a meeting of the "National Council for the Defense of Arab Lands" and local council heads representing Arab villages and townships.

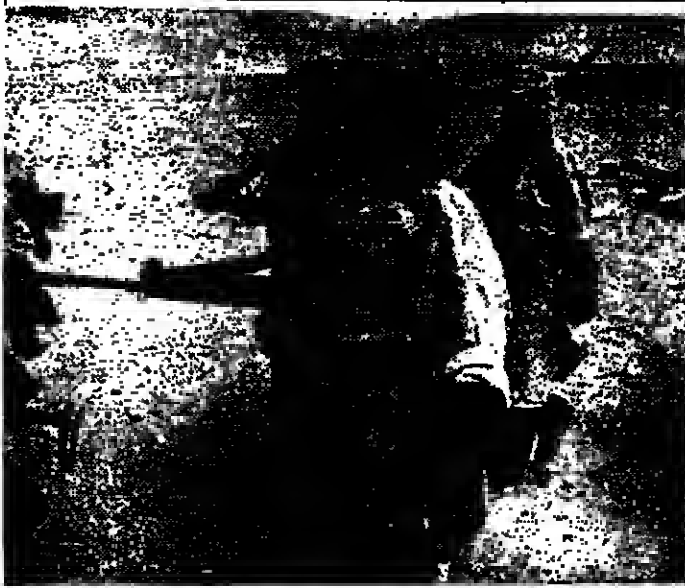
The American Jewish Congress had asked Carter to disown pro-Arab statements made by his brother, Billy, and his U.N. Ambassador, Andrew

Young. The letters were released here Friday.

In one letter, Howard M. Squadron, president of the congress, wrote: "Like the rest of us, Mr. President, you cannot choose your relatives," he wrote. "But you can choose your policies — and we respectfully submit that you have an obligation to make those policies clear and unequivocal."

In another letter, Squadron objected to Young's describing PLO diplomats at the U.N. as a "moderating influence."

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WOMEN IN UNIFORM: The Polisario Front trains women to help in its fight for independence from Morocco and Mauritania. It claimed Friday to have won a major battle in Western Sahara Wednesday.

Polisario claims killing 375 Moroccan soldiers

ALGIERS, Jan. 20 (R) — The Algerian-backed Polisario Front has claimed 375 Moroccan troops killed in battle in the northern part of the disputed Western Sahara.

It was the heaviest single casualty claim ever made by the Polisario.

A Polisario official said Friday the day-long battle on Wednesday took place at Lemsaïel, between the towns of Daura and Hagguia, northwest of the former capital of the territory, El Ayun.

The Western Sahara was

ceded by Spain to Morocco and Mauritania in April 1976, but the Polisario Front, with support from Algeria, has been fighting a guerrilla war aimed at independence for the territory.

The official said that as well as killing 375 Moroccans, the Polisario forces wounded 191 including a major and captured a further 45. Two helicopters were shot down and large quantities of equipment and arms destroyed or captured, he said, quoting "Radio Free Sahara."

After White House conference

Jewish leaders say Carter shuns PLO

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (Agencies) — Jewish leaders who conferred with President Carter Friday quoted him as saying the United States had not changed its policy of refusing to recognize the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO).

The American Jewish Congress had asked Carter to disown pro-Arab statements made by his brother, Billy, and his U.N. Ambassador, Andrew

Young. The letters were released here Friday.

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Water contamination kills 8 in Iran

TEHRAN, Jan. 20 (AP) — More than eight persons have died and 800 have been hospitalized on Iran's Caspian Sea coast after local water supplies were contaminated by an unidentified substance, sources said Saturday.

Police raid party office in Cairo

CAIRO, Jan. 20 (UPI) — Police raided the offices of a small left-wing political party at midnight Thursday and confiscated printing equipment after the party issued a statement condemning the Shah's visit to Egypt, a party spokesman said Friday.

Greek suspect arrested in Beirut

BEIRUT, Jan. 20 (UPI) — Police sources Friday said a Greek national was arrested at Beirut Airport while attempting to carry a rifle and munitions aboard a Middle East Airlines flight to Athens Thursday.

Djibouti complains of refugee flow

DIJBOUTI, Jan. 20 (R) — More than 10 per cent of the 250,000 people in this tiny Red Sea republic are refugees from neighboring countries, according to an official report. The report said that without further international aid the government would have no alternative but to close the country's borders.

U.S.-Turkey talks said successful

ANKARA, Jan. 20 (UPI) — Negotiators for the United States and Turkey Friday entered their second day of mutual defense talks "to complete agreement" over the framework for the talks, a spokesman said.

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	Thursday	25/1	Dammam	Tuesday	6/2
Abu Dhabi	Tuesday	30/1		Wednesday	7/2
Dubai	Wednesday	31/1		Thursday	8/2
	Thursday	1/2	Kuwait	Friday	9/2
Doha	Friday	2/2		Saturday	10/2
	Saturday	3/2		Sunday	11/2

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Documents, log seized

Police detain captain of Huey Fong

HONG KONG, Jan. 20 (Agencies) — Police Saturday took control of the refugee ship Huey Fong, which entered Hong Kong Friday after being stranded in international waters for four weeks.

They detained the captain and crew for questioning. James Alexander, director of marine, said they were being detained and questioned on the ship, packed with 3,383 Vietnamese, about the circum-

tances in which the ship sailed from Bangkok to Hong Kong. He said that the ship's documents and log were also seized by police, but declined to elaborate. Officials here have expres-

ed suspicion that the 2,290-ton freighter could have sailed from Bangkok to Vietnamese ports to pick up its passengers.

Captain Shu Wen-shin has maintained that the Huey Fong picked up the refugees from nine sinking fishing junks in the southern Taiwanese port of Kaohsiung.

Lewis Davies, secretary of security, said refugees on the Huey Fong, after being processed, will also be questioned to determine whether organized syndicates were involved in smuggling Vietnamese refugees to southeast Asian countries.

He said there have been reports that ships loaded with Vietnamese are waiting near Hong Kong in an attempt to sneak into the colony, but they could not be substantiated. And tired but jubilant refugees slept in comfortable cots Saturday night after dining on a hot meal in an abandoned barracks, their first land home after two months at sea.

Bonn rounds up agents after E. German defects

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, Jan. 20 (AP) — A high-ranking East German security official has defected, and West German officials have already rounded up spies implicated in documents he brought with him, the Federal Prosecutor's Office in Karlsruhe said Saturday.

The East German defector, it said, identified only as a lieutenant colonel in the Ministry for State Security, came



FUNERAL: White Rhodesians weep for recent victims of the war. Friday night Prime Minister Ian Smith was heckled and shouted at while addressing a meeting by whites unhappy with fighting for eventual majority rule.

White Rhodesians heckle Smith

SALISBURY, Jan. 20 (R) — Prime Minister Ian Smith was given one of the most hostile receptions of his political career Friday night when he appealed to whites in Salisbury to vote "yes" to majority rule.

Throughout a two-hour meeting, he was jeered and heckled by a small group of people opposed to a handover of white power. About two-thirds of the 80 people in the audience also appeared unimpressed by Smith's arguments that whites had no choice but to yield.

"He's got bloody use in one — let's no bloody use it all," said a group of young part-time soldiers in civilian clothes as they trooped from the hall at the end of the rowdy meeting during which they led the heckling. The prime minister was greeted by more boos than cheers when he strode into the hall. The scene was a stark contrast to the usual standing ovation by white Rhodesians who followed him into rebellion in 1965 — when their walkword was "good old Smith."

Cadmium in soil

U.K. village contaminated

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP) — The government has launched an investigation of cadmium contamination in an English village, but the villagers scoffed at suggestions of danger.

Secretary of State for the Environment Denis Healey announced Friday that high

amounts of the poisonous metal are in the soil around the village of Shipman, built above the waste material of zinc mines closed 200 years ago.

Howell asked everyone in the village, about 25 kilometers southwest of Bristol in west England, to give blood and urine samples and to undergo a physical examination to determine if there are ill effects. A team of 10 scientists and doctors is expected to take six months to complete a study of the contamination.

Letters from the Department of Environment were hand delivered to villagers Friday through the local health authority. They advised villagers of the problem and asked them not to eat home-grown produce and to cut down on smoking to reduce any risk to health.

Howell said the situation was "certainly a cause for concern, but it is certainly not, on our present advice, a cause for alarm."

But George Thiery, a 66-year-old farmer who chairs the parish council, scoffed at the warnings. "I have eaten my own produce all my life,

as did my father before me. I'm still healthy, and I plan to continue eating my vegetables. As far as I know, no one who grows vegetables in the village has ever suffered any unusual illness. We're a healthy lot," he said.

But Thiery said, "we are as anxious as anyone to find out what it is about, and also to allay any fears. We want to take this thing calmly and I would really hope this will not create a scare."

Somoza rejects proposal for referendum on rule

MANAGUA, Jan. 20 (R) — President Anastasio Somoza has rejected U.S.-sponsored proposals aimed at settling Nicaragua's political crisis, declaring that "those who want me to abandon the country will have to do it by force."

The longtime dictator referred Friday to a key proposal that he go into voluntary exile if he lost a referendum to de-

termine whether he should remain in office or resign.

He rejected as interference in the country's internal affairs the proposal by a three-nation mediation team last month for the internationally supervised vote.

The panel from the U.S., Guatemala and the Dominican Republic had set Friday as the deadline for it and the opposition's decision.

After 28 days

Ordeal over, refugees cheer

HONG KONG, Jan. 20 (R) — A slogan painted on the mast of old, rusty, red-fumellied Huey Fong still read "we shall persevere."

But for those on board the waiting in uncertainty on the high seas was over Saturday. Cheering refugees waved as a launch-load of reporters approached the vessel.

Two queues were forming on

the ship, one leading to the ferries where immigration officials were processing the refugees, the other to the little black "toilet boat" sent out by the government Saturday.

Grant posters written on clothes saying "we will not go to Taiwan" and "we would rather die here than go away" have been taken down since Friday, when the ship sailed into Hong

Kong after 28 days.

But the marks of the ordeal were still visible.

People were crammed in the on the cargo hatches or where lifeboats while others crouched ever they could find somewhere to sit.

Laundry was hanging out to dry in the winter sun. Some women carried children on their backs.

Opposite U.S. Embassy

Moscow 'microwave house' gutted

MOSCOW, Jan. 20 (R) — Fire swept through a nine-story apartment block just across Moscow's main Inner Ring Road from the American Embassy and hundreds of residents were evacuated early Saturday.

The blaze apparently began just before midnight on an upper floor of the granite-faced building, one of a number of prestige housing projects put up around the ring road during the 1930s and 1940s.

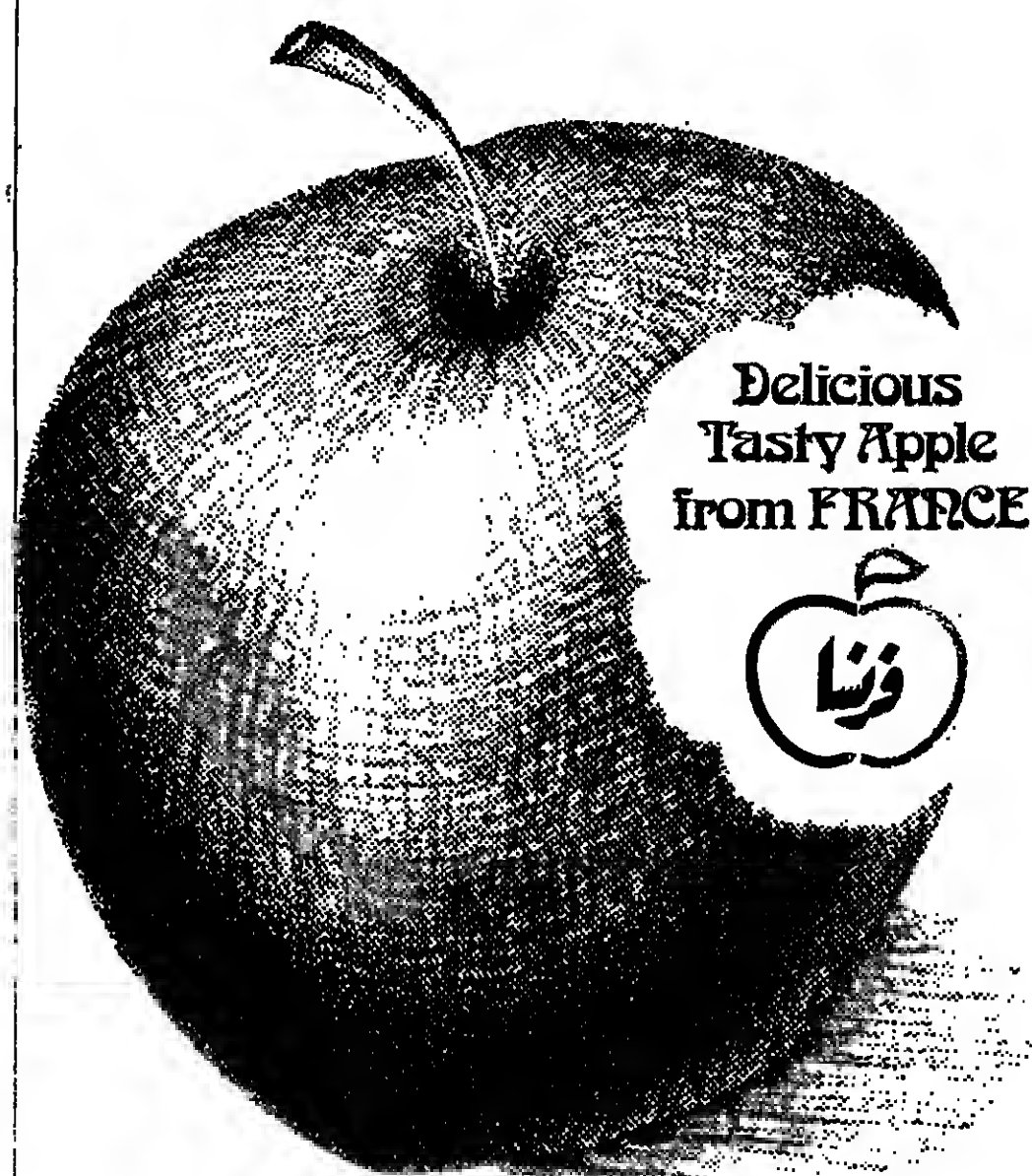
Ambulances were called in as firemen fought the leaping flames despite temperatures of around 15 below zero centigrade while police ordered foreigners on the street to leave the area.

Police refused to say whether there had been any casualties. They briefly detained one American reporter who took photographs of the blaze and tried to interview Russians watching it.

American officials are known to believe that some

of the radiation to which they say the embassy has been subjected in recent years originates from the roof of the facing building, which incorporates several shops on its ground floor.

American diplomats living in the mission watched the blaze from their windows, which are protected by metal mesh screens intended to minimize the effects of the radiation they believe is part of a Soviet eavesdropping effort.



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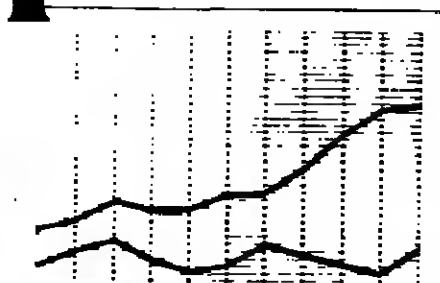


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To be released Monday

U.S. budget may exceed \$530 billion

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (R) — President Carter will present Americans on Monday with what he calls a very austere budget, which would increase military spending but cut social welfare funds.

Government sources predict that the budget, the largest of any country, would total more

than \$530 billion for the 1980 fiscal year starting next Oct. 1, the current year's total is \$493 billion.

"This is a very austere, tough, stringent budget but it is fair," the president said this week.

He is determined to balance the administration's budget by 1981. As a first step, he plans

to cut the current deficit from \$38 billion to about \$29 billion in 1980.

But under pressure from the Congress and military advisers, the president reluctantly decided he could not go back on a commitment to NATO allies to raise defense spending by around three per cent, after allowing for inflation,

government sources said.

Carter insisted that his budget, while dedicated to his fight against inflation, would not be vindictive.

He said it would include an increase of \$4.5 billion for America's poor.

"We have not neglected the needs of the disadvantaged Americans, the poor and those out of work," he said.

But he acknowledged in a television interview that he is bound to come under fire from both wings of his Democratic Party.

The Congressional Black Caucus said Saturday Carter's anti-inflation policies would increase unemployment and hurt poor families. The 17-member caucus urged Carter to adhere to the full employment act, signed into law last year, which sets a goal of limiting unemployment to four per cent by mid 1983.

Administration sources said the president is taking a gamble in aiming for a balanced budget in 1981.

Some experts have warned him that the prospects of a recession later this year, suggesting higher unemployment, could completely wreck his calculations.

In anticipation of such snags, administration officials are saying privately that the 1981 budget will be roughly in balance, thus allowing for a modest deficit.

The \$530 billion figure is about 7.5 per cent above the current year's budget and is designed to match the government's forecast that inflation during 1979 will rise by about the same amount.

Defenders of the budget say that although there would be some cuts in social programs, the budget of the main agency involved — the Department of Health, Education and Welfare — would still rise eight per cent to \$196 billion.

But liberal critics maintain this in effect would be a decrease, in view of soaring medical expenses in the United States. Costs for hospital care alone jumped over 12 per cent last year.

The United States has not had a budget surplus since 1969 — and that was only one in the past 19 years.

U.S. panel cites ambiguities

Key nuclear safety report hit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (UPI) — In a major policy reversal, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) has withdrawn its endorsement of the main nuclear reactor safety study because the document may be deceptive and understate the risk of atomic power plant disasters.

The action Friday followed an outside review of the oft-quoted study, commonly called "The Rasmussen Report."

The 1975 study found the threat posed by nuclear power plants is very low compared in other man-made or natural hazards.

Reviewers headed by Harold Lewis of the University of California at Santa Barbara said the Rasmussen report's findings included:

— A summary, which presented "a poor description of the contents of the report, should not be por-

trayed as such and has lent itself to misuse in the discussion of reactor risks. (Readers of the summary) ... may be left with a misplaced confidence in the validity of risk estimates and a more favorable impression of reactor risks in comparison with other risks than warranted."

— Failure of the Rasmussen

report staff to pay adequate attention to criticism in a peer review conducted during preparation of the report.

— Inadequate assessment of nuclear accident probabilities.

— The commission accepts these findings," the NRC said.

"The commission withdraws any explicit or implicit past endorsement of the executive summary."

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City noise held harmful in new research study

MIAMI, Jan. 20 (AP) — Researchers who subjected monkeys to the kinds of noises heard by the typical American worker say that the animal's blood pressure jumped by 43 per cent over three weeks.

The researchers said Friday that the preliminary results

indicate a possibility that everyday noise may be hazardous to people's health.

"If I saw my blood pressure go up 30 per cent on any kind of a sustained basis, I'd be scared as hell," said Dr. Ernest Peterson, who conducted the study with Dr. Jeffrey Augenstein.

Augenstein said that a similar increase in human blood pressure would mark the difference between a normal individual and one with hypertension.

Experts believe that high blood pressure may be linked to strokes, kidney failure and some forms of blindness.

Early in the morning, the two Rhesus monkeys — who live in a padded cage — begin their day to the ring of an alarm clock, the buzz of an electric razor and the sound of "The Today Show."

Then they hear some recordings of rush-hour traffic and the blare of a car radio for 30 minutes. For the rest of the day, they occasionally hear the recorded sounds of pile drivers, bulldozers, diesel generators and the lunch-hour clatter of a cafeteria.

Defenders of the budget say that although there would be some cuts in social programs, the budget of the main agency involved — the Department of Health, Education and Welfare — would still rise eight per cent to \$196 billion.

But liberal critics maintain this in effect would be a decrease, in view of soaring medical expenses in the United States. Costs for hospital care alone jumped over 12 per cent last year.

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Emperor Bokassa I

Bokassa asks for calm after student riots

PARIS, Jan. 20 (AP) — Rioting University students wreaked havoc in Bangui, capital of the Central African Empire of Emperor Bokassa I, Friday night, following 48 hours of disorders, according to authoritative sources here Saturday.

Bokassa, in a Radio Bangui broadcast heard here, appealed for calm and announced a formal ban on all demonstrations and all street gatherings.

The radio, playing martial music, announced a curfew was being imposed from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. local time 1700 to 0500 GMT.

The sources said the students ravaged the zone around the university, destroying two factories and many shops.

There was no immediate indication of what sparked the violence.

There have been indications that a large segment of the

of waiting, they entered the darkened apartment behind a tear gas barrage early Saturday and found the body of Thomas Hufnagel, police said. He was shot in the mouth.

Details of the shootings remained unclear, but police said witnesses told them Hufnagel became angry and shot the owner of a car which was blocking a driveway near Hufnagel's apartment building. He then reentered the building and shot three others.

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Fighting reported in countryside

Cambodian resistance stiffens

BANGKOK, Jan. 20 (AP) — Vietnamese troops inside Cambodia, facing tough opposition to their month-long invasion, Saturday were reported attacking a remote outpost at a chief temple in the north and an island in the Gulf of Siam.

Military analysts in Bangkok also noted a build-up of forces of the toppled regime of Premier Pol Pot near the vital northwestern city of Battambang, previously captured by the Vietnamese in their rapid sweep across Cambodia.

Thai and Western analysts said a Vietnamese force was fighting on Kong Island, just off the coast of southwestern Cambodia and believed to be an important base of the toppled regime. The Vietnamese were also reported trying to dislodge an unknown number of Pol Pot troops on top of a 600-meter cliff on which ancient Cambodians built a series of lovely Buddhist temples, fresh Vihear shrines, astride the Thai frontier.

The analysts said the Vietnamese troops had apparently not left behind large security forces after capturing urban areas and that this has allowed the Pol Pot units to strike back with some success.

There have been indications that a large segment of the

population had rallied to the side of the Vietnamese who are fighting with some pro-Hanoi Cambodian troops.

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STRATEGY CHANGES

The Israeli raid in south Lebanon came while the U.N. Security Council was discussing extending the mandate of the U.N. force in Lebanon with a Lebanese demand that the present force be changed from an observer or buffer force to fighting units. Israel clearly opposes any amendment of the U.N. Resolutions 425 and 426 to give Lebanon a role in protecting the south in accordance with the public wishes of neighboring Arab states who find Israel's presence and influence in the south a great danger to their own security.

But the raid does not appear to have gone according to plan. It was launched against a target that does not contain a sizeable Palestinian civilian or military presence, significantly by airborne troops. If the intention had been to simply destroy, the Israeli military command would have used long-range artillery or air strikes as it had often done successfully in the past. So it may be safely assumed that the Israelis had intended not just to destroy but also to stay. Their decision to withdraw could only mean that they met far more opposition than they had anticipated and decided that losses would outweigh potential gains. The Palestinians are saying that the Israelis lost and withdrew. This is true only in a narrow sense because the Israelis could have stayed if they wanted to. It would be very dangerous indeed to assume otherwise.

For the time being it is not clear if the latest raid is a prelude to a large-scale attack or if it is a separate incident—a reprisal against the recent commando attack. Before the raid all parties involved in south Lebanon were agreed that the Israelis would attack, but the reasons varied widely from one group to the other. Many people linked an imminent Israeli attack to persistent reports that Palestinians would be settled in south Lebanon as part of a Lebanese settlement or general peace in the region. Others thought conditions were ripe for Israel to achieve its old ambition of annexing south Lebanon, using the pretext of Palestinian armed presence in the area. Still others argued that Israel would attack south Lebanon to divert attention from the stalled Middle East peace talks or to exert pressure on Egypt and the U.S. An attack was also regarded as a veiled warning to Syria to stay out.

But if one leaves the Israeli factor for a moment to consider how the situation in south Lebanon affects Palestinian strategy, other possibilities arise. There are, at the moment, Palestinian groups that are not happy with the progress of the peace talks or with the types of pressures that the Palestine Liberation Organization is being subjected to. They fear that peace in the Middle East may be concluded at the expense of the Palestinians or that the PLO may be forced into alliances that go against the long-term interests of the Palestinian people. One way out would be to cause an explosion in south Lebanon that draws into it all the other parties, creating new conditions in the region and forcing strategy changes on all concerned.

Gandhi or Desai?

By Sunanda Datta-Ray

CALCUTTA — There is mounting speculation that last week's three by-election victories by Indira Gandhi's faction of the Congress Party might provoke Prime Minister Morarji Desai to dismiss Congress regimes in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka (Mysore) states.

He can do so under a constitutional provision which allows New Delhi to take over at its discretion the administration of any state it chooses. Needless to say, the right is frequently used to get rid of troublesome regional satraps.

All three contests — two for Parliament and one for the local assembly — were in the southern state of Andhra Pradesh. Not only did the Gandhi Congress substantially increase its majority, but as a result of its gains, the Janata coalition, which holds shaky office in New Delhi, does not now boast a single Member of Parliament from the region.

Desai must find the defeat particularly galling because of his personal involvement in the campaign. For probably the first time in Indian politics, a prime minister himself stumped the hustings. He was accompanied by no less than seven other members of the Janata cabinet.

But in the main contest in Hyderabad's twin city of Secunderabad, Mrs. Gandhi's nominee widened the winning margin from less than 4,000 to nearly 20,000. Since Secunderabad is a largely Muslim-populated town, the victory is seen as an indictment of the Hindu

revivalist groups that dominate the Janata coalition and of a growing state of religious conflicts since Desai became prime minister.

To cap it all, the Andhra Pradesh chief minister made Mrs. Gandhi's expulsion from Parliament and seven-day imprisonment in December the principal campaign issue.

The former prime minister, who spent three days on a hectic tour of the state, may, therefore, feel justified now in interpreting the gains as a personal triumph.

But Mrs. Gandhi is too realistic a politician not to realize that no matter how impressive her successes might be in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and other southern states, she is no closer to the seat of national authority. To capture power in New Delhi, she will first have to prove her mettle in the Hindi-speaking belt of northern India.

For the moment, Mrs. Gandhi is concentrating on uniting her group with the official wing of the Congress Party. At the end of a recent 90-minute meeting with the Congress president, Sardar Swaran Singh, she facetiously announced: "When everybody wants unity, we have to find a solution."

Both factions have agreed in principle to the merger, but they have not as yet agreed on the new leader. Singh feels that it would look like unconditional surrender if he did not remain the head of the reunited party, while Mrs. Gandhi has never taken kindly to any leadership save her own. —(OFNS)

ATTEMPTED PASS



Pakistan's labor rackets

By Barry Shalochter

ISLAMABAD — The lure of well-paying jobs has brought thousands of uneducated but eager Pakistanis from the wheat fields of Punjab province to West Berlin police stations where they unwittingly claim political asylum and strain goodwill between Bonn and Islamabad.

"Most don't realize what the applications for asylum, prepared in advance for them, really mean," said a West German diplomat in the Pakistani capital.

"I can say that 99.5 per cent of political asylum cases involving Pakistanis have been rejected," he said. Some 2,862 Pakistanis have been sent home in jets chartered by the West German government.

The asylum racket, a variety of sources say, can be extremely lucrative — but seldom for the men who left Punjab for a job in Germany. Many pay as much as \$2,500, a large sum here, to self-described recruiting agents.

The "agents" dispatch busloads of hopeful Punjabis to Turkey via Afghanistan and Iran. At Istanbul, they are put on trains which eventually bring them to East Berlin's Friedrichstrasse station. From there it's a short ride on the "S" train to another West Berlin stop.

How the Pakistanis pass through East Europe without visas stamped in their passports has stumped West Berlin officials. Their counterparts across the wall are not volunteering information and neither the

West German nor Pakistani government is asking, the sources said.

Their papers, often prepared by West German lawyers hired by Pakistani racketeers, say the bearer has been persecuted by Islamabad's martial law regime because of belonging to the political party of deposed prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, now facing a death sentence.

"They know nothing of politics," a West German official said. "When we translate the application letters for them, they're surprised."

Most return voluntarily, receiving a free flight to Karachi, or train fare home and pocket money.

If they decide to press their petitions for asylum, the Pakistanis — with good lawyers — could spend as long as seven years exhausting the German court system. Officials in Bonn hope that a new law will reduce this to a maximum of two years.

Meanwhile, the state provides each with lodging, food, medical care and some spending money. All this costs the West German taxpayer roughly \$500 per asylum-seeker a month which is higher than a professional man's salary in Pakistan.

About 12,000 Pakistanis are now receiving this treatment in West Germany. Bonn recently reduced their cash allowances because many were sending their home, making their illegal status overly attractive to friends and relatives in Punjab. "We are aware of its adverse effect on our image and aware that this problem has generated adverse publicity," a Pakistani

official said. Islamabad, he said, is trying hard to suppress the racket.

Television talk shows here are examining the problem, the number of licensed recruiting agents are being reduced to permit easier supervision and Turkey has agreed to end a bilateral agreement with Pakistan permitting visaless travel for each other's citizens.

The lure of big pay abroad remains strong. In fiscal 1977-78, Pakistanis working overseas sent home \$1.3 billion twice the amount of the previous year.

"Jaalaz" or thugs are ready to exploit the naive but hard working men of Gujrat, Jhelum and other districts of Punjab, according to a licensed labor recruiter. A group of licensed recruiters visited Islamabad this week to demand a government crackdown on the illegal recruiters.

"We want them punished," he said, adding that the Jaalaz have begun diverting illegal immigrants to Saudi Arabia as Bonn gets tough.

A West German source said that the number of Pakistanis arriving illegally has decreased in recent months but believed it will start climbing again when warm weather returns to Germany.

Meanwhile, an angry Karachi resident, Arned Mohammed Nawaz, opened fire this week at a recruiter who received a \$2,300 commission but never delivered a promised foreign job for Nawaz's son. The recruiter escaped unharmed but police have filed criminal charges against Nawaz. — (AP)

Iran's economic collapse

By Thomas W. Lippman

TEHRAN — The Iranian economy has gone from boom to bust in a year, and it seems to be a classic example of Murphy's Law—anything that could go wrong has, or is about to.

Long past the stage of contracting and adjusting to the new realities, the economy is now nearing total collapse. Oil exports weeks ago has continued to bring in revenue as tankers reach their destinations. But experts say the export cutoff caused by the prolonged strike in the oil fields will catch up with Iran by the end of January.

One expert predicted that already depleted foreign currency reserves, which before the trouble stood at about \$10 billion, would be halved within a few months.

Putting it mildly, the new minister of finance and economic affairs, Rostam Pirasteh, observed in an interview after four days in office that the situation "has eroded quite a bit." He said that "every day is a day too late" for arresting the decline.

Nobody is in danger of starving, but the entire country is struggling from day to day. A nation that the Shah envisioned as an industrial power on a par with France virtually ceased to function. Economic analysts here say that even if all striking workers return to their jobs tomorrow the recovery would be long, difficult and inevitably incomplete, obliging whatever government comes to power to scale down drastically the Shah's economic ambitions.

The strikes, particularly in the banks and the oil fields, are having a domino effect on commerce, industry and investment. In the latest examples, truckers are reported to be dumping billions of dollars worth of goods at the frontiers because striking customs workers refused to clear them into Iran, and ma-

nagers of the steel mill at Isfahan say they will soon have to close and lay off 60,000 workers because they cannot get any coal.

Striking workers in state-owned industries and government agencies have continued to draw their pay. The result, economic analysts say, is that the country is flooded with cash while consumer goods are scarce driving inflation up.

The government continues to grant salary increases in an effort to appease striking workers, but it cannot afford those already promised.

"They'll have to print money," an economic expert here said.

"With the Iranian Rial already going at more than 90 to the dollar on the black market instead of the official 70, it will be like the Weimar Republic around here," he said, referring to the economic collapse of pre-Hitlerian Germany.

A revival of the strikes and shutdowns is a picture of a calamity. The shutdown of oil exports has cut off the national lifeline, an estimated \$22 billion a year in oil earnings. Even that was not enough to meet the demand of the Shah's grandiose schemes, but now it is gone altogether, and there is no indication that the flow will resume anytime soon.

Railroads have been shut by striking workers who feared the army would use the trains to move supplies. The national airline is closed. Most of the 900,000 civil servants are striking. The postal service is closed. The customs strike and the crippling of the trucking industry by the fuel shortage have resulted in unmanageable log jams in some of the ports.

No taxes are being collected. An estimated 50,000 unprocessed foreign currency transactions have piled up in the central bank. The hotel, tourist and restaurant indus-

tries have been devastated. The closure of the banks has crippled private industry because no checks are being processed. The few industries still producing cannot transport their goods around the country.

The workers of the state tobacco monopolies have struck to protest the importation of cigarettes. The Paykan auto plant, which has been assembling 150,000 cars a year from British components, has closed.

The rapid exodus of foreign technicians has raised questions about how well Iran's major industrial projects will function once they resume operations. Bankers report international construction companies working on major projects have begun to invoke clauses giving them the right to suspend work because conditions have made it impossible to go ahead.

Foreign corporations with heavy investments in Iran—including Americans with investments at an estimated book value of more than \$700 million—are reportedly having trouble selling out and cutting their losses because there is nobody to buy their assets.

There will certainly be no return to those petroleum-fueled dreams of grandeur. The issue facing Iran now is whether it can pay its debts and resume operating at a reduced scale.

So far, sources here say, international creditors have been patient because they understand that there is money to pay them that cannot be transferred until the banks resume functioning. When the oil revenues dry up in a few weeks, however, that may change.

Finance Minister Pirasteh said, "We will meet our obligations. But beyond that, the country is going to have to undergo a complete reevaluation of its economic priorities." —(WP)

Strengthening the IMF

By Robert Rowen

WASHINGTON — The Carter administration, in a major policy declaration, has warned the international community that to solve the problems of the dollar and the international monetary system, all nations "must be prepared to give up some of the freedom they have enjoyed to manage their domestic economies."

In a speech to an international audience in London, the administration's chief monetary technician, Treasury Undersecretary Anthony Solomon, said that the basic problem is better coordinated economic performance, in a world that has become interdependent.

He said "the time has come" for the International Monetary Fund to exercise its newly acquired and stronger powers for "surveillance," not only of exchange rates, but of its 138 member nations' domestic economic policies.

Solomon, chief architect of the Carter administration's Nov. 1 "dollar rescue" package, said that the United States is "encouraged" by the initial response to the program. He revealed that consultations with other countries in assessing exchange market developments had been greatly intensified.

He said that the United States is willing to consider

other steps, including larger future roles for other currencies and for the IMF's special reserve unit, Special Drawing Rights (SDRs).

But Solomon argued with emphasis that the fundamental and continuing problem, to which "there is no magic, overnight solution," is "to bring about a better balance in global economic relations."

He pointed out that part of today's problem of widely fluctuating currencies can be traced to the breaking down of barriers to trade and capital movements. This results in rapid changes in exchange rates — especially when inflation and growth rates in different countries move widely apart.

"We are all far more vulnerable now than in the past to developments abroad and to the operations of the international economic system," Solomon declared.

He singled out a much expanded role for the IMF as the major way of bringing national economic policies into greater harmony. A recent amendment to the IMF charter — a much publicized Article IV — gives the international agency new authority for "surveillance" to encourage better balance in international accounts.

Under these new powers, the IMF is entitled, at least in theory, to persuade strong as

well as weak nations to change their economic policies, if those policies are having an adverse effect on the international balance of payments. A country that ignored the IMF pressure could be denied the right to borrow from the agency.

In its annual report last year, the IMF said that while every member is obligated under Article IV to promote a stable system of exchange rates, "it is easier said than done." The assumption has been that in applying its surveillance powers, the IMF would have difficulty in dealing with a country that has a strong payments surplus or a politically powerful for some other reason.

IMF Managing Director Jacques de Larosiere said at the conclusion of the 1978 IMF annual meeting here that the new Article IV powers would give the IMF sweeping new influence in international economic affairs.

But as Solomon pointed out in his speech, "Progress in implementing the IMF's new surveillance role has been cautious and deliberate. This is understandable, given the very short time these powers have existed." De Larosiere had suggested that the IMF could effectively pressure nations to change policies that were leading to international imbalance, largely through its "moral authority." — (WP)

saudi press review

Commenting on Prince Saud's visit to West Germany "Al-Bilad" said: "The visit is not so much concerned with the promotion of bilateral relations as with the general situation in the region. This includes the Iranian crisis and its serious ramifications throughout the world, and the Middle East problem and Zionist attempts to inflame the region anew in preparation for a greater conflict."

"The government of the Kingdom is seeking a joint international effort to handle the crisis. Although we need our own forces to meet the exigencies of any situation, we believe that international cooperation is an effective means of positively influencing developments especially regarding an issue that calls for a decisive international endeavor."

"Consequently, it is expected that Prince Saud's visit will be the beginning of such an endeavor that seeks a comprehensive solution for these problems. And we are confident that these Saudi moves will bear fruit like previous moves which usually came at the right time in the service of Arab causes, security and international peace."

In an open letter to President Carter, the editor of "Okaz" reviewed American foreign policy and concluded that "dealing with the United States represents an international catastrophe."

The writer said, the United States "has contributed to all the disasters on earth ever since it began its open door policy." He said that "it would be better for the world if the United States returned to its splendid

isolation since this is not only the wish of the Arab people but that of all nations that deal with the United States."

The writer reviewed American policy in various parts of the world and concluded that this policy "is one of selling and discarding friends and allies." He mentioned Vietnam, Nationalist China, Bangladesh, Afghanistan and other regions like the Horn of Africa, Somalia and South Arabia. The writer failed to find an explanation for American attitudes to events in Iran and the expected developments in Turkey since both of them were close allies and members of Cento.

"American abandonment of the Shah meant in effect sacrificing political legitimacy in Iran making way for either the Communists or the Shaites to inherit the regime, either of

whom have different designs for the region," the paper said.

"A political vacuum in the country which is difficult to fill has been created besides bringing the Soviet Union to the borders of the oil producing countries."

The writer said that Arab confidence in the United States has been shaken because "we realize that our friendship is transitory dictated by the prevailing circumstances which can turn into open hostility which makes us, regretfully, deal with you in the context of the prevailing game of nations."

On the Palestinian question and the occupied Arab lands, the writer said that Israel "has been free to do almost anything it wished under the auspices of the United States, and that since Eisenhower there has been no American president, including Carter, capable of reining in the Israelis in the Middle East. The United States has given Israel overwhelming

military superiority over the Arabs, and this has led to two developments:

— "The Arabs refuse to deal with Israel from a position of weakness;

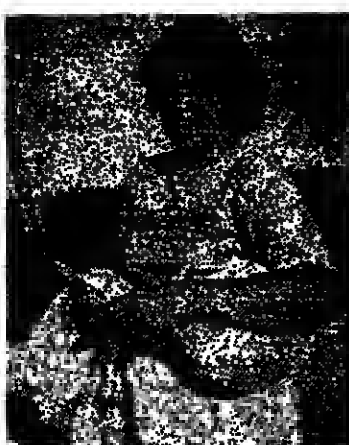
— Israel, flushed with power, refuses to return the occupied lands.

"I could almost be sure," the writer said "that in your country you are toying with the destinies of peoples as part of your foreign policy."

Father: Do you know that today's meal costs the same as a dowry in the past? —OKAZ

Swordplay with an eye on the Olympics

By Elna Greene
DHAHRAN — Dorothy De-
fore was 13 years old and liv-
ing in Dhahran when she dis-
covered the ancient sport of
fencing. Today Dorothy is go-
ing on 17, lives and breathes
the exciting skill, holds medals
and titles and has set her sights
on the Olympics of 1984.
The art of the sword is re-
vered in the desert Bedouin
tradition, and Dhahran itself
is the home of the Saudi Na-
tional Fencing team, as well as
an ongoing program to teach
young children the skill.
Dorothy, home in Dhahran
recently to visit her parents,
recounted how she came upon
her absorbing avocation by ac-
cident. At the time, one of
the University of Petroleum
and Minerals coaches gave a
popular series of outside les-
sons to children of faculty
members. Dorothy's father,
Jesse DeFore, is at UPM, but
she herself was not enrolled in
the classes.
"A friend of mine asked me
to come and keep her com-
pany during her fencing lesson
once and I thought she was a



Dorothy DeFore

bit daft to even be interested,"
Dorothy recalled. "I went that
time and then continued to take
the lessons. In a couple of
weeks, I was hooked; my
friend lost interest and dropped
out of the class."
Since that time, Dorothy,
who is now a student at Sava-
nae Academy in Tennessee, has
been fencing with the Univer-
sity of the South's fencing club
and has participated in a wide
range of competitions. At pre-
sent she holds the gold medal

as women's finalist of the
Tennessee Unclassified open,
and the Tennessee Division of
the Junior Olympics. She plans
to head north to Harvard Uni-
versity in February to partici-
pate in the National Junior
Olympics.

Are the summer Olympic
games in Moscow in the pic-
ture?
"I hope to go to Moscow in
1980, but only to observe,"
Dorothy replies. "If I get into
a college with a good fencing
program, then I would hope
to make the Olympic fencing
team for the next Olympic
games, which would be in
1984."

In order to qualify for the
Olympics, a fencer must have
an "A" rating. Dorothy is only
one major win away from a
"C" rating and envisions a
lot of work ahead before she
can qualify. Ratings are attain-
ed by winning a certain num-
ber of major tournaments and
some minor tournaments.

Although she manages to
practice at least three times
a week for two hours at a
time, Dorothy maintains a

"grade-point average of 3.4 and
has been on the Dean's List
since entering Savanae Aca-
demy in 1976. "It is very hard,"
she says emphatically.

Last summer, Dorothy at-
tended the Orsi Fencing Village
in Montrose, Pennsylvania, for
two weeks. Together with three
other young enthusiasts, Dor-
othy ate, slept, and played with
fencing in mind.

"We only actually had a
30-minute lesson a day, but
during the rest of the time
we studied and thought about
the game. When we were just
walking around, Mr. Orsi
would lecture us about mental
strategy," she recalls. "Even
when we were cooking or
washing the dishes, we would
practice arm and body move-
ments. We practiced to get
that one small advantage over
our opponents; we learned to
look and think like cham-
pions."

Mental attitude is an impor-
tant factor in any combat
sport, and fencing is no excep-
tion. "The most important pre-
cept Mr. Orsi taught was that
you must think out ahead of

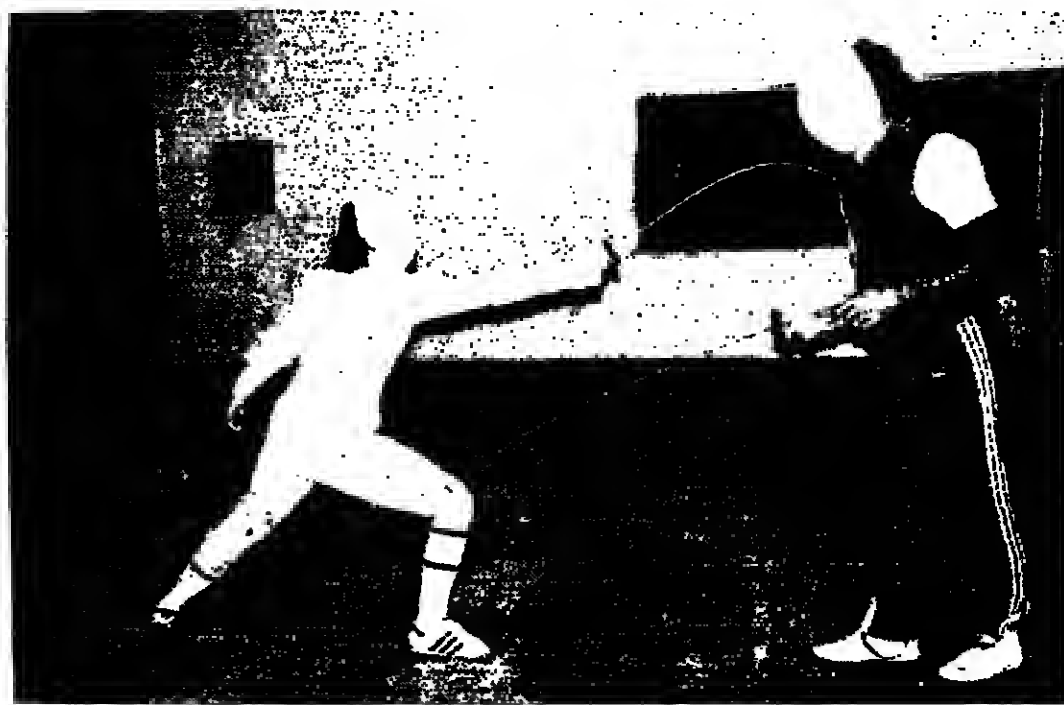
time how you are going to pro-
ceed, and know your oppo-
nent," Dorothy says.

What is her style?
"I have fenced with people
who stand back and wait for
you to attack, and then try to
counter and gain a point. I
don't fence that way. I am very
aggressive and I go for every
point."

The University of the South
has no fencing coach, which
Dorothy considers her biggest
need at present. Most of her
experience has been gained by
fencing in tournaments. When
she is here in Saudi Arabia,
she takes advantage of the
chance to practice almost daily
with Doug Johnstone, fencing
coach for UPM's fencing team.

"She needs sword work to
increase her skill," says John-
stone. "The only way to get
that is by working out with a
coach and practicing specific
moves and counter-moves."

Johnstone has been working
with Dorothy for the last two
years. He feels she has a good
chance to make it to the Olym-
pics if she can get the right



Dorothy practicing with UPM fencing coach Doug Johnstone

kind of coaching in college.
Dorothy has specific ideas
about her unusual sport.
"Fencing is an art more than
a sport," she says. "You must

learn to control your body.
Although you must be very
physically fit, fencing does not
require brute strength. It is a
graceful and dramatic sport; as

fluid as dancing. You must learn
to control your mind as well as
your body, and once you do
this, everything else just fits
together."

BOOKSHELF

By Joseph McLellan
WASHINGTON — The role
of the outsider, the solitary,
the wanderer, comes naturally to
Octavio Paz. Many of his 64
years have been spent outside
his native Mexico, from the
early 1920s, when he spent two
years in the Mexican ghetto of
Los Angeles ("My father was
a political exile, and we didn't
have much money") to the
last seven years when he has
been a visiting professor at Har-
vard.

You can feel this solitude in
his poetry, which ranks among
the finest being written today
in the Spanish language, and
you can hear it as he says,
"Today, of course, we are all
outsiders, all caught between
two worlds. Everyone, not only
the artists. I am not sure whe-
ther this is good or bad, but

it is certainly happening.

"Modern society is a collec-
tion of outsiders. Perhaps it is
going to be good in the end,
but now it is a great suffering."

Paz believes that the frequent
uprooting of his life (he has
lived, among other places, in
Spain, India, England, Japan
and France, where he met and
married his wife, Marie) has
helped to intensify his Mexican
identity, and wherever he goes
he brings a part of Mexico
with him. "I am happy in
New England," he muses; "I
feel it is where the United States
began. But I also feel like
a stranger there."

He is intrigued by the differ-
ences between the southern land
where he was born and the
northern one where he has
spent so much of his life. "In
Mexico, we still worship an-

cestors; here, you hardly know
them. You are looking for
your roots, we are living in
ours."

Standing between two cul-
tures, he finds that they are
moving closer together. The
large and growing Hispanic
population of the United States
makes it the fifth-largest Span-
ish-speaking country in the
world, and the big cities in
Mexico are becoming rapidly
Americanized. But there are
still basic differences.

"The way we think about
time, for example — this is
changing. Mexicans used to
look to the past as the golden
age, while Americans thought
it was somewhere in the future.
Now, Americans are becoming
less optimistic of the future,
and this is good. You will find
that you can recapture many
things that you have lost with
your religion of the future."

Looking at the strange giant

to the north, Mexican intellec-
tuals in the past have been in-
clined to turn their eyes away,
but now Paz sees a change in
this attitude. "On the popular
level, of course, the influence
of the United States has been
enormous for a long time, but
the intellectual class has been
more inclined to look to
Europe. Now, American influ-
ence is also being felt in the
upper levels of society, and
here, too, there is a new will-
ingness to understand Mexico."

"In the past, all the great
civilizations have been a pro-
duct of cross-breeding. In a
union of our cultures, there
may be the possibility of an-
other great civilization."

"You still talk about Latin
America," sometimes, as though
it were one entity — as it is in
some ways; but there is an en-
ormous difference between
Mexico and, for instance, Ar-
gentina, and this is beginning

to be understood."

The poet, the solitary, is
only one side of Octavio Paz.
The other side — public man,
teacher, diplomat — took the
spotlight one recent night when
he gave a lecture at the Orga-
nization of American States to
open the six-week "Mexico
Today" symposium in Wash-
ington, in discussions, music
and dance performances, art
exhibits, film festivals, lectures
and other special events.

The poetry which has won
him international awards has
been paralleled in his writing by
prose — analytic, philosophi-
cal, polemic — which has made
him a spokesman for his coun-
trymen with a large interna-
tional audience.

His latest prose venture is the
editorship of a monthly maga-
zine, "Vuelta," devoted to liter-
ature and politics. "We needed
money to get started," he re-
calls, "so we bought a painting

from Tamayo — cheaply; he
was very generous — and we
held a lottery for the painting
and that gave us enough to
begin. We are about to celebr-
ate our second year — 24 is-
sues — and we have a circula-
tion of 8,000 copies in Mexico,
which is enormous for a literary
magazine."

The magazine also circula-
tes in Spain and throughout
Latin America ("but not in
Chile; that's different"), and
he finds its international success
both encouraging and frustrat-
ing. "We enjoy being widely
read, and we have this feeling
of belonging to a common lan-
guage, a common culture, with
other Spanish-speaking nations.
But sometimes we have trouble
getting the money out of some
countries. I cannot help think-
ing how foolish it is to put
these political and economic
barriers between people of the
same culture." — (WF)

Luxembourg the rich

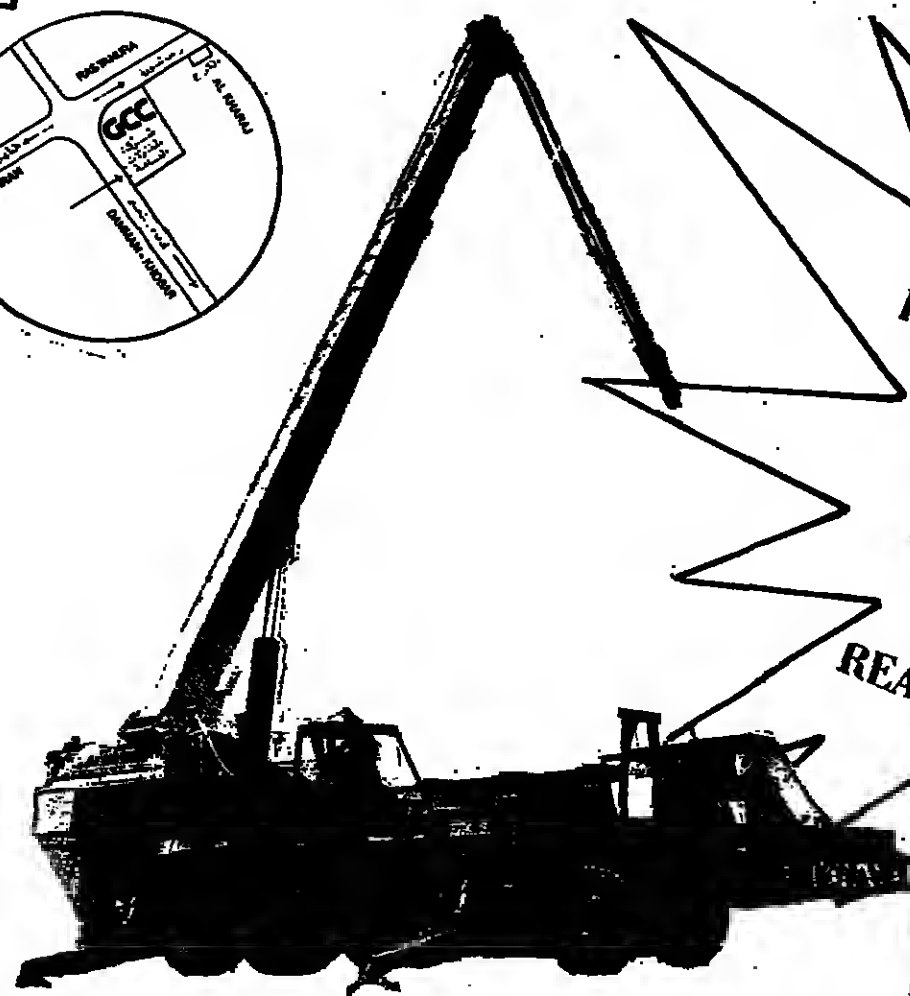
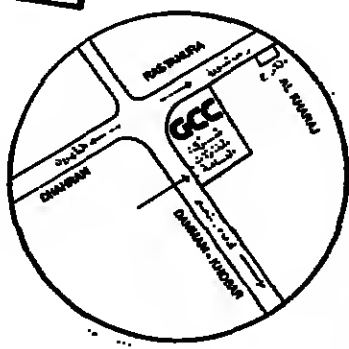
By Margaret Gordy
LUXEMBOURG — The
motto of Luxembourg is: "We
want to stay what we are."
What they are, is rich.
At first glance Luxembourg
seems like a candidate for
crisis. It has only one major
industry in an ailing sector:
steel. It must import all its
minerals and most of its food
and manufactured goods.
Despite such drawbacks,
Luxembourg enjoys a balance-
of-payments surplus, one of the
highest per capita incomes in
Europe and little unemployment.
"Luxembourgers have turned
all the economic probabili-
ties upside down, and they are
laughing all the way to the
bank," a foreign businessman
said.
The banks are more than a
source of laughter. By running
easy-going banking commis-
sions and abolishing capital
gains tax, inheritance tax and
large reserve requirements,
Luxembourg has converted it-
self from a romantic tourist

attraction into a financial cen-
ter rivaling Switzerland.
"Banks are like schools of
fish," the businessman said.
"One followed another after
they discovered foreign banks
get better treatment here than
in Switzerland, where Swiss
banks get first crack at the best
investment deals."
As a result, 98 banks have
branches here, including the
Bank of China, which chose
Luxembourg for its first over-
seas expansion since World
War II.
Stability is another factor in
Luxembourg's economic suc-
cess, according to a U.S. dip-
lomat. Although almost 25 per
cent of the population of
375,000 is foreign, "there are
no racial, religious, social or
labor problems," he said.
Many jobs are virtually
guaranteed for life by a tri-
partite commission of govern-
ment, management and labor
unions.
The nation has the highest
wages in Europe — 30 per cent
higher than France and 50 per
cent higher than Italy. — (UPI)

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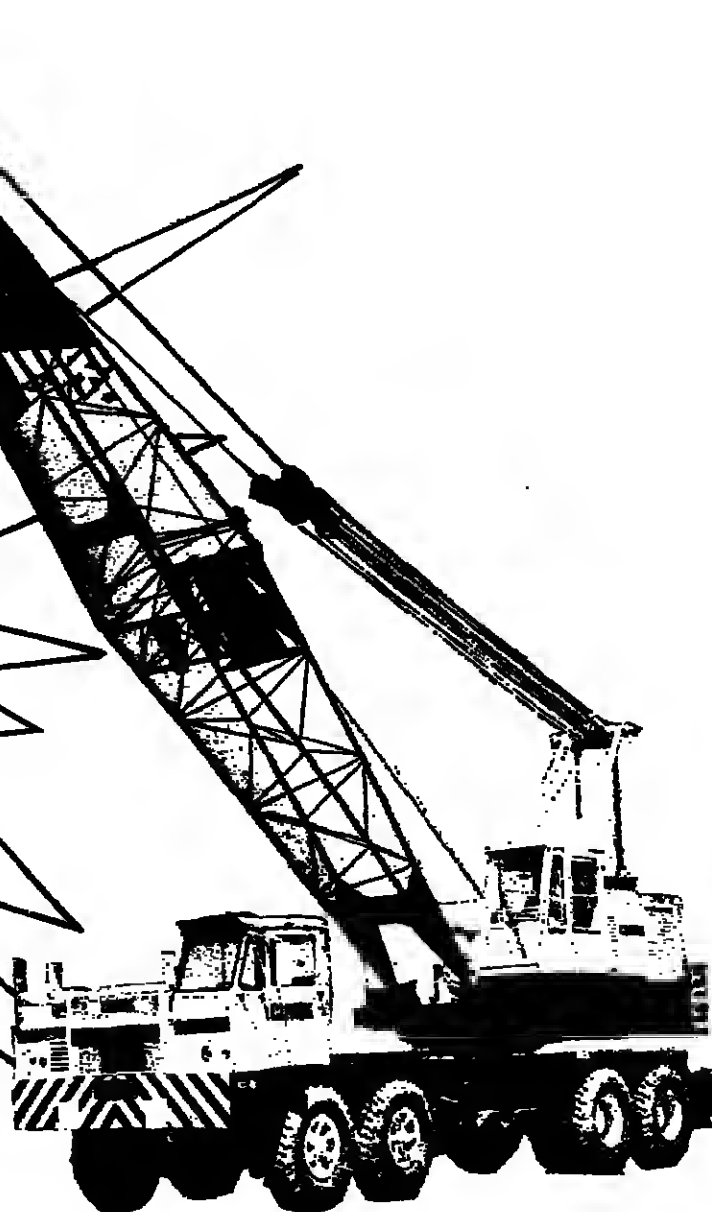
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Egypt's 40 million

Too many mouths,
too little land

By Shyam Bhatia

CAIRO — Strangers seeking to understand Egypt are well advised to travel either by road or rail from Cairo to Aswan, say 20th-century Egypt-watchers. For it is only by undertaking such a journey that they will appreciate the extent to which Egypt depends for its sustenance upon that narrow stretch of land, the Nile valley, often no more than 30 kilometers wide, which for centuries has been the country's lifeline.

If the Egyptian population remained at its Pharaonic levels, the narrow Nile valley and its broader delta, north of Cairo, would have more than enough resources to grow food both for domestic needs and also for export. But with more than a million mouths being added every year to the current population of 40 million, even the fertile Nile valley cannot grow enough food to meet the needs of its own people.

We could be self-sufficient in food, say experts at the Ministry of Agriculture in Cairo. But they add, it would mean giving up all the land presently devoted to growing cotton.

Cotton is a hard currency earner and plays a vital role in financing Egypt's development effort. Some 1.3 million acres, or 21 percent of all the agricultural land in the country, is specially reserved for growing cotton.

The main staple in Egypt is wheat and, given the twin demands of food and hard currency, the government's strategy has been to import whatever extra wheat it requires without reducing the cotton acreage too much.

Such a strategy made sense as long as food imports were kept at reasonable levels. But, last year, the amount of imported wheat alone was in excess of 4.5 million tons, or more than 60 percent of total consumption.

According to Jim Roes, agricultural attaché at the United States Embassy in Cairo, 3.5 million tons of wheat were imported from America, one million tons from Australia and smaller quantities from Canada and Brazil.

Egypt is also a small exporter of food, chiefly of rice and oranges to other Arab

countries. Nevertheless, if the country is to avoid almost wholesale dependence in the future on foreign sources for its main staple requirements, its present agricultural strategy will have to be streamlined.

The range of available options are a drastic curbing of population growth, eliminating all the land under cotton cultivation and turning it over to wheat, reclaiming new land, and relying on high-yielding food grains that have transformed the agricultural output of, for example, for Punjab region in northern India.

Local economists say the first two options are unacceptable and President Anwar Sadat's scope for maneuver is limited to exploring the promise of the last two possibilities. From what Sadat has so far said, it does indeed seem that the last two options are being seriously studied by the government.

When Sadat speaks of a green revolution transforming the agricultural map of Egypt, his hopes are centered on the reclamation of at least one-and-a-half million acres by the end of the century. Some of the anticipated reclamation is based on the prospects of developing an area of the western desert, which sits on top of a vast reservoir of underground water.

Says economist Dr. Muhammad Sharaf, Director of Economic Research at the Ministry of Agriculture, "All this is separate from at least another 1.7 million acres of fallow land which can be brought under cultivation again." Such land, located mostly in the delta region, has been allowed to go out of use because of high salinity in the soil.

As land is reclaimed, however, much of it winds up diverted into urban uses rather than new farms.

Arguments against land reclamation are that it is costly, up to \$2,800 per acre, including the development of schools, hospitals and roads. Moreover, as Western agronomists have pointed out in the past, land reclamation by itself is not enough unless it is followed up by solid capital investment to maintain soil fertility and good drainage facilities. — (OFNS)

By Anne Wallace

NEW YORK — America is in the grip of a Tut hysteria, that John Travolta could envy. It could be called Tutmania, but that's only one name for it. There's also Tut Glut and Mummy Madness, Egyptian Fever and even the Pharaoh Faucet.

Whatever it is called, the great obsession over King Tutankhamun has reached the end-most rock. There can't be a child in America who hasn't heard of King Tut by now — and many of them probably wear a "Love My Mummy" T-shirt.

What has turned on Americans of all ages to the boy king is, of course, the enormously successful Treasures of Tutankhamun exhibit. After touring the United States for two years, it opens this month in New York at the Metropolitan Museum of Art for a run that will extend into mid-April.

The big show made its debut Nov. 15, 1976, at the National Gallery in Washington, D.C. It was an instant hit — there were two-hour waits to get in during the first week. By the time it was all over, 832,853 persons had seen the show in the nation's capital, and a great many of them had had to wait in line as long as 12 hours to view the exhibit of 55 treasures from the tomb of the long-dead pharaoh.

Tutmania was born. As the exhibit made its triumphal way back and forth across the country, the story was repeated in city after city. People camped out, waited patiently, got mad, finally got in. In Chicago, 1,349,724 persons saw the show. In New Orleans, the total was 870,855. In Los Angeles, 1,250,620. By the middle of the exhibit's run in Seattle, 799,318 visitors had already filed past the golden objects.

Merchandise, retailers, hotelkeepers, restaurant owners and museums in cities that have received a King Tut visitation weren't finding the phenomenon boring at all.

After it was all over there, the city of Chicago estimated the show had brought \$30 million in business to its hotels and restaurants, which had been looking forward to a dreary summer. New Orleans estimated the tourism figure at more than \$80 million for 700,000 tourists. The exhibit ended with a jazz funeral, on a street painted Nile blue for the occasion, that saw the young king off to the promised land of Los Angeles. Seattle was projecting \$60 million in tourism business. And New York financial experts expect King Tut to bring in about \$65 million for the city.

So alluring is the gold at the end of the Tutbow, that San Francisco decided it would like the boy king to bring his money-making treasures to their city, too. So they dispatched a group of citizens to Cairo where, for \$100,000, the Egyptian government agreed to tack San Francisco onto the tour after New York. Miami tried for the same, but by then Tut's tour had been planned for three Canadian cities and Europe, and there simply was no way to fit Miami into the itinerary.

Hotels and restaurants along the way did everything they could to cash in on the Tut-treat. There were bottles with the king's name in hieroglyphics on the label, and pharaoh's fish on the menu. The Washington Plaza hotel in Seattle offered a special \$39 feast for dining like the pharaohs of the Nile.

At New Orleans' Pontchartrain hotel, one of the most fashionable in the city, two cleaning women wondered out loud why, if King Tut was such a hot shot, he couldn't stay at the Pontchartrain like everyone else important. In fact, the boy king is not along for his star-studded U.S. tour. The mummy and the golden sarcophagus reside in the Valley of the Kings in Egypt, where they have lain for the past 3,200 years.

In New Orleans, the museum — to its lasting embarrassment — named the toilets Tutlets and volunteers began referring



to the ladies room as the mummies room.

In Tut cities, everything sprouted hieroglyphics, it seemed, from napkins to T-shirts, to your name in hieroglyphics, suitable for framing.

Shops were full of Tut-analia, from the brazen to the absurd. There was a Tut music box that played "King of the Road," Tut swizzle sticks, Tut lamps, Tut ashtrays.

At Yogiboh's in Seattle, a woman was carrying a stuffed monkey wearing a gold cardboard King Tut head dress. He would be talking, except he's only fluent in Egyptian, she said, then added he was for display in a shop window.

There were Tut tacos, Tut lamps, Tut sheets and pillowcases. Tut wallpaper. Tut fridges. In New York, Lord and Taylor department stores advertised Nile-inspired toaster covers, and Bloomingdale's put a whole line of linens with an Egyptian theme. True Earth cosmetics reintroduced "Kohl, eye makeup of the ancients," with which the Egyptians circled their eyes to cut down the glare from the sun. One company offered a 23-karat gold-finished decanter of the gold mask, and I. Magnin promoted an ostrich egg hand-painted with an Egyptian head, at \$175.

Tutle shoppers moved with the exhibit like camp followers, if they could. One that stayed in Los Angeles put on a last 10 days closeout sale that lasted well into the fall.

The Egyptian influence may seem to have reached bizarre heights in recent months, but it is far from new.

After Napoleon and a shipload of scholars landed in Egypt at the end of the 18th century, Europe went Egyptian. The Empire style in French furniture, with its rich woods and brass and polished stone, was inspired by Egypt. There are Egyptian motifs in England's Regency style. After Howard Carter discovered the tomb of Tutankhamun in 1922, the whole world went crazy over things Egyptian. Ancient Egypt's disciplined geometry found its way into art deco they have lain for the past furniture and decoration in the 1930s. There were pyramid bookcases, Egyptian clocks, and even the Barcelona chair was based on an Egyptian motif. Movies with more or less Egyptian themes, from Boris Karloff in "The Mummy" (1932) to "Abbot and Costello Meet the Mummy" (1954), filled movie theaters, which, of course, also sprouted Egyptian decor.

The Egyptian government stands to make a great deal of money from the exhibit, which will go toward the renovation of the Cairo Museum and upkeep of antiquities. When a much smaller show of Tut treasures toured 15 American cities from 1961-63, and larger shows went to Japan in 1965, France in 1967, England in 1972, and

the Soviet Union in 1974, profits from admissions went to Egypt's archeological program. Since tickets to the current show are free (visitors pay only booking charges and usual museum entrance fees), it was agreed that Egypt would receive profits from sales of printed materials and reproductions.

That was fine with the Metropolitan, the museum that organized the Tut tour and which had pioneered the museum reproduction business about a decade ago. A team was sent to Cairo, and molds of the treasures were made. Three hundred official repro-

ductions that travel with the exhibit of 55 antiquities are on sale at special museum shops. Viewers are force-fed into museum shops through a door that serves as the exit from the show. They spend on the average of \$2 to \$2.50 each there, for everything from a \$1.50 hieroglyph mobile to a \$1,500 golden reproduction of the spectacular statue of Sektet.

Actually, so many people wanted Sektet — including former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat — that orders have temporarily been stopped while production catches up.

By the time the exhibit closed in Los Angeles in June, sales of museum material totaled \$12.4 million, and the Egyptians had profited on the books by \$3.9 million. However, they only received two checks totaling \$2.7 million, and are reportedly unhappy. They are arranging a audit of the Metropolitan's books, but the Metropolitan said the trouble was in the definition of net profits and that the Egyptians would eventually receive 20 to 25 percent of gross sales.

Some of that money will come from licensing arrangements with organizations like Boehm porcelain, which has put out a line of Tutankhamun pieces. By June 30, Boehm had already paid \$327,000 in licensing royalties, which means well over \$3 million in sales.

But most of the Tut merchandise around is in no way connected with either the Metropolitan or the Egyptian government, although the manufacturers might have taken their cue from them. The king has been dead too long to get royalties, and all a manufacturer has to do is alter one elbow to make a reproduction into "something inspired by." It is difficult to say how all that extracurricular merchandise (including \$4,000 ruby necklaces) is doing. In Seattle, at least, business appeared to be brisk in stores around the city. But Al Radin, senior jewelry buyer for Sears, Roebuck and Co., said, "We found our Tutankhamun line does not sell

well in retail stores. People seem to be willing to pay higher prices for similar things in museum stores, but ours haven't moved."

Museums along the route had to contend with an onslaught of people who had never been in museums before and who strained the facilities. But when all the hectic activity was over, the museums found they had profited by King Tut's reign.

For a time there were rumors that the Field Museum in Chicago had actually lost money building bathrooms and doing some renovation for the occasion. Now it appears the museum broke even monetarily, and did well in gaining new membership. In each of the museums hosting the Tut exhibit, membership skyrocketed. The Field Museum's membership rose from 30,000 to 70,000 as a result of the show, and well over 27 percent of those new members had never been there before learned about the museum and its new collections, and museum personnel find now that when they go to corporations for support, the corporations all want to talk about Tut, then listen to what the museum has coming up.

New Orleans museum membership rose from 3,000 to 20,000 and now has settled in at 8,000. The museum estimates it made \$798,088 in profits as a result of the show. And, because it was able to handle that exhibit, the museum is now a stop for other international blockbusters like Peruvian gold. In Los Angeles, membership soared from 33,000 to 63,000, but it is too early to say how many will renew. But a spokesman noticed that when "Treasures of Mexico" opened later in the summer after Tut had gone, people came in droves to the membership opening. Unlike the other museums that housed the exhibit, the Los Angeles museum had issued Tut tickets at the very beginning of the run instead of all during the show. All the tickets were snapped up in just few days and there was a brisk scalpers business later on, with some tickets selling for as much as \$45 each.

Having had some time to learn from the mistakes of other cities, Seattle took a more considered approach. The exhibit was held at the 18,000-square-foot Flag Pavilion in the Seattle Center, on the old World's Fair grounds, instead of in the smaller, less accessible art museum. Tickets were made available each morning, and people wandered about the fair grounds while they waited to get in.

The Seattle Art Museum has big plans for its membership, which has risen from 6,000 to 25,000 as a result of the show. "Our goal is to hold on to 70 percent of those new members," said museum director Willis Woods. "If we have a program worth its salt, we ought to be able to maintain seven-tenths of 1 percent of the metropolitan population as members. For the Seattle Art Museum, the Tut exhibit was a chance to reach out to the community," Woods said. "This has been a very quiet museum for many years."

The new visibility is being used by the museum as one way of consolidating support for a move it expects to make downtown, right across from the monorail, which whisk people out of the Seattle center in 90 seconds. Last summer, the monorail ferried people out to the \$75-a-year "Tut Strut," which opened the Tut show for members.

There, many wore Tut-look regalia that would be repeated — and topped — in New York in the fall when an organization called Tut Production held a costume disco with an admission fee of \$20.

The Tut exhibit seems to inspire bizarre costumes and unusual behavior. In Los Angeles, a woman in a gold lame dress and multicolored feather headdress said she was Tut's mother incarnate, and a man in a chicken costume passed out T-shirts publicizing an FM radio station to people standing in line to see the show. Someone built a special \$10,000 custom Tutmobile. And school children would ask to borrow King Tut's golden mask for a Masquerade party. — (Newsday)

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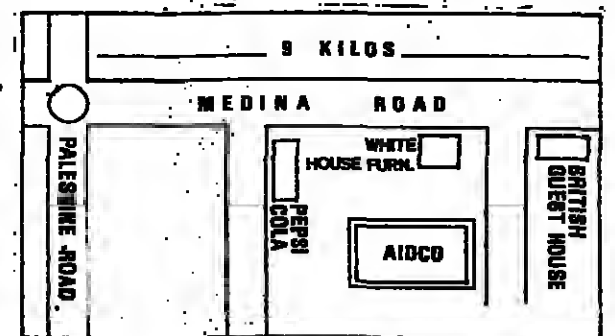
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Only top game played

Leeds defeats Spurs, 2-1

LONDON, Jan. 20 (R) — Leeds, the only one of the top eight English First Division clubs whose match Saturday escaped the midwinter freeze, notched a 2-1 win at Tottenham and so strengthened its hold on fifth place.

Scott Arthur Graham laid on both goals — first a header for Paul Hart and, midway through the second half, a close-range shot by Ray Hanlin.

The success justified Leeds' bold decision to rest three internationals — Trevor Cherry, Paul Madeley and Eddie Gray — so that it will be fresh for the midweek League Cup semifinal first leg match against Southampton.

With West Bromwich and its pursuers again out of action, interest shifted the bottom of the table where Chelsea, away to Manchester City, won 3-2 and signalled that the fight against relegation is far from over.

Chelsea, returning to the City where the neighboring United had bounced it out of the F.A. Cup a few days earlier, was behind after eight minutes, equalized briefly, then trailed again when City substitute now Fletcher scored

ed within four minutes being sent on towards the end of the first half.

Nobody was prepared for the late turn-up when Peter Osgood equalized and three minutes later Clive Walker matched the winner — the first match Chelsea has won since Northern Irish team boss Danny Blanchflower took over as manager.

City is just as keen to win a League match — a pleasure denied them since mid-October, though the slump has not infected its form in the F.A. and UEFA Cups.

Chelsea moves within two points of Wolverhampton which flopped, 3-1, at Ipswich, England's other UEFA Cup quarter-finalist.

But for either club to escape the drop to Division two it must track someone else beneath them over the second half of the season. The two immediate "candidates" — Queens Park Rangers and Middlesbrough, drew 1-1 in London Saturday.

By contrast, the Division Two pacemakers all figured in the 17 League matches in

England which survived.

With only a goalless draw with its London neighbor bottom-placed Millwall, Crystal Palace loosened its hold on the lead. Stoke shared two goals at Brighton and remains with Palace on 31 points. West Rovers and has a match in hand. If won that could catapult West Ham to joint leadership.

Bryan ("Pop") Robson scored the West Ham goal — his 20th of the season, keeping him ahead of all other Second Division marksmen.

Third Division leader Watford, perhaps weary after its midweek League cup exertions, let slip a 3-0 lead against Bury in the final 28 minutes. Earlier two Luton Blissett goals had taken his tally to 22 and when Ross Jenkins made it 3-0 it was his 28th goal of the season, an unchallenged top scorer in any division.

In Scotland, which has suffered more from unplayable pitches over the past few weeks, four Premier Division matches were completed.

Dundee United went down 2-1 to St. Mirren but the only club which theoretically could have knocked them off the top, Patrick, were frustrated. Its match with Celtic was frozen off.

The immediate challenge to Dundee was Rangers who won 2-0 at Morton and stands only one point behind.

Connors beats Smith

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama, Jan. 20 (AP) — Top-ranked Jimmy Connors defeated Stan Smith 6-4, 6-1 Friday to move into semifinals in the \$175,000 Birmingham international indoor tennis tournament. Connors, saying he was "playing well," has apparently overcome a blistered ankle that forced him to default last week in the Grand Prix Masters.



DALLAS DORSETT: Scores Super Bowl XII first TD with a 2-yard run.

Super Bowl XIII to crown 1st triple victor

MIAMI, Jan. 20 (AP) — After a million dollars in promotion and a million words of newspaper, after the bragadocio and silent smiles, after pressure-point workouts and bar-hopping nights, it all comes down to one thing Sunday.

Who can play better football?

The Pittsburgh Steelers and Dallas Cowboys will be vying to become the first three-time winner of the Super Bowl, an event that transcends mere football. It is the American equivalent of the World Cup, except that it comes once a year — the biggest, if not the oldest, established permanent floating crap game in the world.

Millions of dollars will change hands Sunday night and thereafter, when the final score of this National Football League championship game is measured against the "spread," that critical number on which the world's chances are taken. The number rose from three to four during the week, Pittsburgh being the favorite.

It is the first rematch in Super Bowl history, the Steelers having defeated the Cowboys, 21-17, three years ago at this same site.

About 79,000 fans are expected in the stadium.

The kickoff is supposed to be at 2:15 GMT. It will probably be closer to 2:30 GMT. By that time, about 100 million people will be tuned in to the nationally televised program to watch 90 men play a 60-minute game for a winning share of 18,000 dollars apiece — plus other playoff prize money and the glory that comes only to champions.

The quarterbacks are Roger Staubach of Dallas and Terry Bradshaw of Pittsburgh, the best passers in the League in 1978, having thrown 53 touchdown passes between them. The biggest difference between them is that clutch Tom Landry of the Cowboys sends all of Staubach's plays to the huddle via messenger while Chuck Noll, the Steelers' coach, lets Bradshaw call the shots.



PITTSBURGH'S BRADSHAW: Calls the shots.

The primary runners are Franco Harris of Pittsburgh and Tony Dorsett of Dallas. Harris is a pilerunner, able to run over or bounce off tacklers, and one of the most sure-handed ball-carriers. Dorsett is a speed veehicle with a knack for getting to the outside and kicking into overdrive — but with a habit of

fumbling. The principal receivers are Dallas' Tony Hill and Drew Pearson, each of whom caught 50 passes and teamed for nine touchdowns, and Pittsburgh's gracefully devastating Lynn Swann and John Stallworth, who together amassed 119 receptions and 24 TDs.

The defenses are packed with stars — Randy White and Harvey Martin (last year's co-Most Valuable Players in the Super Bowl) up front and Charlie Waters and Cliff Harris in the secondary for Dallas, Joe Greene and L.C. Greenwood on the line, Jack Lambert behind them and Mel Blount behind him for Pittsburgh.

It is a matchup of the League's two best teams. It brings together the teams that played in what has been called the most exciting Super Bowl. It is the last Super Bowl of the decade.

And one of them will be its first and only three-time winner.

Wide open

Europe's snow and ice will test record Monte field

MONTE CARLO, Jan. 20 (AP) — The 47th Monte Carlo Rally started from nine European cities Saturday with a record entry list, tough weather conditions and a wide-open field of the world's leading rally drivers.

The winter weather that has dumped heavy snow and ice across Europe — and right down to the Riviera itself — has delighted the organizers, who in previous years have seen the premier winter rally run on near-dry roads.

The only major absentee from the lineup is Italian Sandro Munari, a four-time winner here. He will run only the East African Safari this year before retiring from competition.

All the rallying companies have top men and women drivers lined up. Fiat has 1973 winner Jean-Claude Andruet, Michele Mouton, now recognized as top competition to all the male drivers, Finn Markku Alen, and West Germany's Walter Rohrl in Fiat 131 Abarths, and Sweden's Per Eklund in a Ritmo.

Ford is making its first serious attempt at Monte Carlo with Escorts. Drivers are Bjorn Waldegard, Swedish 1969 winner here, Hannu Mikkola of Finland, and Italian Antonio Carrello. It also has Festas for Ari Vatanen of Finland and Britain's Roger Clark.



RALLY STRAINS: Ford Monte Carlo driver Hannu Mikkola shows the strain. Team manager Peter Ashcroft is at left.

Renard sent out three of the R5 models — "Le Car" — that came in a surprising second and third last year, with Guy Freguain, Bruno Saby and Jean Ragnotti, driving despite a broken collarbone sustained in practice.

The entrants — 271 are listed but a few may have failed to start — took off from Rome, Bad Homburg in Germany, Almeria in Spain, Copenhagen, Warsaw, Lausanne, Paris, London and Monte Carlo itself Saturday for the traditional 1200-mile run to the principality.

This is usually routine for the top runners, but in the weather conditions, some routes may be trouble. All conver-

ge Sunday night on Vais-les-Bains in Southern France. Serious competition starts early Monday morning as the drivers tackle the individual

timed speed tests over ice and snow bound mountain roads on their way to Monte Carlo, the first cars arriving by mid-afternoon.

Confident Pakistan batting must scare NZ selectors

AUCKLAND, Jan. 20 (AP) — Pakistan's batting looked so good against Wellington Saturday that New Zealand selectors must be feeling uneasy about the Test series.

On the first day of the three-day match, Imran Khan took to the Wellington attack and blasted 31 runs in only 76 minutes. The innings was declared at 293 for six.

In other cricket Saturday, an Indian North Zone cricket team bundled out the West Indies for a meager 167 runs in opening play Saturday of a three-day match at Jullundur, India, and replied strongly with 69 for two wickets at draw of stumps.

And in Hobart, Australia, England was 37 runs in front of Tasmania with six first innings wickets in hand when rain stopped play before lunch Saturday.

Robey, dreary at Indiana, shines after Boston trade

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP) — Rick Robey has something to prove.

The 6-foot-10 all-American from Kentucky was a big disappointment in the first half of his rookie pro season, even though he was handed a starting forward job by the Indiana Pacers. This week coach Bobby Leonard finally ran out of patience and traded Robey to Boston for ex-Pacer Billy Knight, saying Robey would never be more than an average player in the National Basketball Association.

Maybe Leonard spoke too soon. Robey scored 18 points, including the game-winning basket, and grabbed 13 rebounds Friday night, leading the Boston Celtics to a 103-102 victory over the Milwaukee Bucks.

Despite five personal fouls, Robey was most effective in the fourth quarter, scoring nine points and dominating the board.

In other NBA games Friday night, the Kansas City



ROBEY: Let pro season.

Kings edged up then Antonio Spurs, 115-113. The Houston Rockets nipped the Los Angeles Lakers, 122-121 in overtime, the Washington Bullets beat the Chicago Bulls, 113-102, the New Orleans Jazz defeated the Portland Trail Blazers, 107-101, the Denver Nuggets trimmed the Indiana Pacers, 101-98 and the New York Knicks topped the Cleveland Cavaliers, 105-101.

Darnell Hillman hit two free throws in the final 40 seconds as Kansas City won a battle of division leaders to extend its winning streak to five games, longest of the season.

Banned Japan federation to drop track invitations

TOKYO, Jan. 20 (R) — Japanese sport officials said Saturday that invitations to several foreign runners to compete in two marathon events in Japan next month would have to be dropped after the decision by the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) to suspend the governing bodies of athletics in 21 Asian countries until March 14.

Because of the IAAF ban, a group of seven leading Japanese athletes, now in the United States, would also lose chances of participating in a series of indoor competitions there later this month and in February, they added.

The IAAF council, meeting in an extraordinary session in London Friday took the decision after the Asian national federations defied an IAAF ban on competing in the Asian Games in Bangkok last month.

The IAAF decided however that the athletes had not entered the games as individuals and were therefore not directly responsible for taking part. It therefore suspended the national bodies concerned for a token two-month period.

Sanction for the Asian Games was withheld because Israel, a member of the Asian Amateur Athletic Association, was not invited to compete. Any athletes who competed in the meeting was therefore automatically suspended from all competition.

College runners share record PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20 (AP) — Two American college students shared a world indoor record of 6.9 in the 60-yard hurdles at the Philadelphia track classic Friday night. The two students, who finished in a dead heat, were Greg Foster of the University of California at Los Angeles and Renaldo Nehemiah of the University of Maryland.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

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Please note that the above vessel under our agency has arrived at Jeddah Port on 16/1/1979 and completed discharge of her cargo on 18/1/79. Consignees are requested to contact us for taking delivery orders and clear their goods from customs without delay. After this last advice we shall bear no responsibility whatsoever in case of consignees' failure to take prompt delivery of their cargoes.

If further information is required please contact us. Your immediate action and cooperation will be appreciated.

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ACCOUNTS ASSISTANT/CASHIER/CASH COLLECTOR
Minimum B.Com. degree holders with 5 to 7 years experience

SECRETARY / STENOGRAPHER
Minimum 120 w.p.m. speed in shorthand and 60 w.p.m. speed in typewriting 5 to 7 years experience as Secretary/Stenographer in an established organisation. Preferably University Graduate

GENERAL / ADMINISTRATIVE CLERK
Minimum University Graduates well-versed in general office routine maintenance of files and records and preparation of documents with minimum 60 w.p.m. in typing and 5 to 7 years experience as Administrative/General Clerk in an established organisation.

MAINTENANCE FOREMAN
With at least 5 years experience in controlling a labour force of some 50 people engaged in the maintenance and repair of housing and office accommodation and able to calculate quantities and material required and to estimate costs.

SERVICE MECHANIC
Holding Diploma from the Polytechnic with some knowledge and experience in overhauling, maintenance of Diesel/Petrol Engines also heavy equipments. Minimum 5 to 7 years experience

PAINTER
Fully experienced in house and office painting and capable of producing a high class finish on bare plastered walls and capable of hanging wall paper.

CARPENTER
With minimum 3 years experience in cabinet making and capable of repairing house furniture and fitting, panelling and making partition also prepared to undertake all general maintenance carpentry work including making shuttering for concrete work.

MASON
Fully experienced in all aspects of block laying, plastering and capable of working with out direct supervision to plans and drawings.
For all the above positions the candidates should be between 25 to 32 years of age. Salary benefits shall be determined according to the capacity and merits of each candidate. Suitable candidates may contact our Administration Department at Dammam along with detailed bio-data and copies of academic/experience certificates and valid No Objection Certificates/Release letters.

Soviet economic growth lagging behind projections

MOSCOW, Jan. 20 (AP) — Statistics show that Soviet economic growth in 1978 continued to lag behind goals set for the current five-year plan.

According to figures published Friday in the Soviet government newspaper "Izvestia," overall industrial production last year increased by 4.8 per cent over 1977.

This represented a slight improvement on the modest, scaled-down target growth rate of 4.5 per cent which had been officially set for 1978.

But at the same time it amounted to a substantial

drop from the 5.7 per cent growth in industrial production recorded in 1977, compared with the previous year.

Labor productivity in 1978 rose by 3.6 per cent, meeting the year's target growth rate, but it was down from the 4.1 per cent growth from 1976 to 1977.

Soviet economic planners have sought to lay heavier stress on enhanced productivity, to help offset an increasingly serious manpower squeeze and slowing rates of capital investment in new industrial facilities.

As expected, the 1978 figures showed a four per cent increase in output of consumer goods, slightly bettering the modest growth target of 3.7 per cent. An ambitious goal of 5.4 per cent growth in the consumer sector has been set for 1979.

Meat production in 1978 increased by three per cent but still lagged behind the year's target, while production of butter dropped by two per cent compared with 1977.

Among other consumer products, output of shoes edged up by one-half of one per cent, washing machines by one per cent and automobiles by two per cent. Color television sets jumped by 28 per cent in 1978, although they still accounted for less than one-fifth of all television manufacturers.

According to the data released by the Soviet Central Statistical Board, oil production last year climbed by five per cent to 572 million tons and gas output was up eight per cent to 372 billion cubic meters.

But coal production continued to lag, edging up by only two-tenths of one per cent to a 1978 total of 724 million tons.

Shetland terminal opens for half U.K. oil output

SULLOM VOR, Shetland Islands, Jan. 20 (R) — A huge oil terminal designed to handle over half Britain's North Sea production was officially opened Saturday on this remote northern outpost.

On a desolate deep-water inlet, the terminal, is still only about 60 per cent complete. Its construction has been dogged by delays and faces a

possible strike by 1,600 construction workers next week over a pay demand. A damaging transport strike on the Mainland has caused shortages of building materials.

The first oil began to flow last October — two years behind schedule — along twin undersea pipes from oilfields some 100 miles to the northeast, half way to Norway.

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

* Municipality of Jeddah	Numbering and naming of roads	2	4000	Feb. 6
* Department of Water and Sewage, Eastern Province	Maintenance tools and equipment	8-98/99	100	Feb. 10
* " " "	Mobile pumps to drain out sewage water (3.6 and 8 inches)	10-98/99	150	Feb. 12
* Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs	Fencing of rural graveyards in Beqaa, Hal	26-96/97	400	Feb. 26
* " " "	Building of a meat and vegetable market of 20 shops in a rural complex in Shamasiah	96/0/11	300	Feb. 27
* " " "	Fencing of graveyard in Qassim	26-96/97	100	Mar. 3
* " " "	Fencing of 10 graveyards in Tanama, Southern Province	"	400	Mar. 4

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TIME: 0700 HRS.

Vessels	Name of Working	Agent	Type of cargo	Arrival Date.
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1	MAHAYAT	S.E.A.	GENERAL STEEL	19/1/1979
2	CINON FOREST	BARBER	GENERAL	19/1/1979
3	STRAIT HAIKU	KANOU	GENERAL	19/1/1979
4	TRAGUT	KANOU	GENERAL	19/1/1979
5	AUSTRIAN	KANOU	GENERAL	19/1/1979
6	LIA	KANOU	GENERAL	19/1/1979
7	LUCILLE	KANOU	GENERAL	19/1/1979
8	STRAIT HAIKU	KANOU	GENERAL	19/1/1979
9	AL GURAINAH	KANOU	GENERAL	19/1/1979
10	IBN JUBAYR	KANOU	GENERAL	19/1/1979
11	EVER SAFETY	KANOU	GENERAL	19/1/1979
12	CONCORDEIA LAU	KANOU	GENERAL	19/1/1979
13	MAHAYAT	KANOU	GENERAL	19/1/1979
14	SILVER ZEITUN	KANOU	GENERAL	19/1/1979

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12	CONCORDEIA LAU	KANOU	GENERAL	19/1/1979
13	MAHAYAT	KANOU	GENERAL	19/1/1979
14	SILVER ZEITUN	KANOU	GENERAL	19/1/1979

Note: Importers having goods on the above mentioned ships should complete their formalities as soon as possible. For any inquiries please contact the Shipping Agents.



HEADQUARTERS: Moscow's Kremlin, seat of all important decisions in the Soviet Union. A report issued Friday, however, indicated that since economic goals for the current five-year-plan are running behind target, those decisions aren't always carried out.

Desai threatens bank strikers as financial activity dwindles

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20 (AP) — Prime Minister Morarji Desai Saturday promised to deal firmly with agitating bank employees whose three-week-long work slowdown has crippled financial activity in the country.

Desai said the bank workers, among India's highest paid white collar workers, were demanding higher wages, cost of living allowances and bonuses, could not "enjoy the best of both the worlds."

The agitation was "unjustified," he declared.

Asked if the government would ban a proposed bank strike across the country scheduled to begin Feb. 2 after talks between bank management and trade union leaders failed Friday, the prime minister said "you will soon see what action we take."

Public anger has mounted against the protesting workers.

In Ahmedabad in the north-west two persons were killed and at least eight wounded in four days of violence this week when mobs tried to burn banks.

Desai said the bank workers, among India's highest paid white collar workers, were demanding higher wages, cost of living allowances and bonuses, could not "enjoy the best of both the worlds."

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EXCHANGE RATES AND LONDON GOLD

WORLD STOCK MARKETS **بورصات العالم**

Jan. 17		Jan. 18		Jan. 19		Jan. 20		Jan. 21		Jan. 22		Jan. 23		Jan. 24		Jan. 25		Jan. 26		Jan. 27		Jan. 28		Jan. 29		Jan. 30		Jan. 31		Jan. 32		Jan. 33		Jan. 34		Jan. 35		Jan. 36		Jan. 37		Jan. 38		Jan. 39		Jan. 40		Jan. 41		Jan. 42		Jan. 43		Jan. 44		Jan. 45		Jan. 46		Jan. 47		Jan. 48		Jan. 49		Jan. 50		Jan. 51		Jan. 52		Jan. 53		Jan. 54		Jan. 55		Jan. 56		Jan. 57		Jan. 58		Jan. 59		Jan. 60		Jan. 61		Jan. 62		Jan. 63		Jan. 64		Jan. 65		Jan. 66		Jan. 67		Jan. 68		Jan. 69		Jan. 70		Jan. 71		Jan. 72		Jan. 73		Jan. 74		Jan. 75		Jan. 76		Jan. 77		Jan. 78		Jan. 79		Jan. 80		Jan. 81		Jan. 82		Jan. 83		Jan. 84		Jan. 85		Jan. 86		Jan. 87		Jan. 88		Jan. 89		Jan. 90		Jan. 91		Jan. 92		Jan. 93		Jan. 94		Jan. 95		Jan. 96		Jan. 97		Jan. 98		Jan. 99		Jan. 100		Jan. 101		Jan. 102		Jan. 103		Jan. 104		Jan. 105		Jan. 106		Jan. 107		Jan. 108		Jan. 109		Jan. 110		Jan. 111		Jan. 112		Jan. 113		Jan. 114		Jan. 115		Jan. 116		Jan. 117		Jan. 118		Jan. 119		Jan. 120		Jan. 121		Jan. 122		Jan. 123		Jan. 124		Jan. 125		Jan. 126		Jan. 127		Jan. 128		Jan. 129		Jan. 130		Jan. 131		Jan. 132		Jan. 133		Jan. 134		Jan. 135		Jan. 136		Jan. 137		Jan. 138		Jan. 139		Jan. 140		Jan. 141		Jan. 142		Jan. 143		Jan. 144		Jan. 145		Jan. 146		Jan. 147		Jan. 148		Jan. 149		Jan. 150		Jan. 151		Jan. 152		Jan. 153		Jan. 154		Jan. 155		Jan. 156		Jan. 157		Jan. 158		Jan. 159	
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[illegible]

		Jan. 18		Jan. 19	
38%	28%	Phillips Petroleum	29%	29%	
37%	28%	Phillips	35%	35%	
31%	21%	Shelley Bros.	35%	35%	
30%	20%	Pittston	19%	19%	
28%	18%	Placer Energy	19%	19%	
25%	15%	Petroleum	54%	53%	
24%	14%	Petroleum	12%	13%	
23%	13%	PPC Industries	27%	27%	
22%	12%	Procter & Gamble	87%	87%	
21%	11%	Purc. Serv. Elect.	21%	21%	
20%	10%	Purc.	15%	16%	
19%	9%	Quaker Oats	23%	23%	
18%	8%	Rapid American	14%	14%	
17%	7%	Raychem	14%	14%	
16%	6%	RCA	27%	27%	
15%	5%	Reckitt	27%	27%	
14%	4%	Reynolds Ind. A	35%	34%	
13%	3%	Revlon	53%	53%	
12%	2%	Reynolds Metals	55%	55%	
11%	1%	Richardson Merrill	23%	23%	
10%	0%	Rockwell Int'l.	37%	37%	
9%	-1%	Rohm & Haas	36%	37%	
8%	-2%	Royal Dutch	63%	65%	
7%	-3%	R.T.S.	12%	12%	
6%	-4%	Rust Lays	18%	18%	
5%	-5%	Ryder System	33%	29%	
4%	-6%	S. Joe Minerals	43%	44%	
3%	-7%	S. King Paper	29%	29%	
2%	-8%	S. King Paper	30%	30%	
1%	-9%	S. King Paper	4%	4%	
0%	-10%	S. King Paper	10%	10%	
-1%	-11%	Schiff Bros.	99%	99%	
-2%	-12%	Schlumberger	16%	16%	
-3%	-13%	Scott Paper	16%	16%	
-4%	-14%	Scott Paper	16%	16%	
-5%	-15%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-6%	-16%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-7%	-17%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-8%	-18%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-9%	-19%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-10%	-20%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-11%	-21%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-12%	-22%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-13%	-23%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-14%	-24%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-15%	-25%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-16%	-26%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-17%	-27%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-18%	-28%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-19%	-29%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-20%	-30%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-21%	-31%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-22%	-32%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-23%	-33%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-24%	-34%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-25%	-35%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-26%	-36%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-27%	-37%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-28%	-38%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-29%	-39%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-30%	-40%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-31%	-41%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-32%	-42%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-33%	-43%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-34%	-44%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-35%	-45%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-36%	-46%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-37%	-47%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-38%	-48%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-39%	-49%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-40%	-50%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-41%	-51%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-42%	-52%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-43%	-53%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-44%	-54%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-45%	-55%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-46%	-56%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-47%	-57%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-48%	-58%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-49%	-59%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-50%	-60%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-51%	-61%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-52%	-62%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-53%	-63%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-54%	-64%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-55%	-65%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-56%	-66%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-57%	-67%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-58%	-68%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-59%	-69%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-60%	-70%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-61%	-71%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-62%	-72%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-63%	-73%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-64%	-74%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-65%	-75%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-66%	-76%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-67%	-77%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-68%	-78%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-69%	-79%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-70%	-80%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-71%	-81%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-72%	-82%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-73%	-83%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-74%	-84%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-75%	-85%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-76%	-86%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-77%	-87%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-78%	-88%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-79%	-89%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-80%	-90%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-81%	-91%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-82%	-92%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-83%	-93%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-84%	-94%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-85%	-95%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-86%	-96%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-87%	-97%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-88%	-98%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-89%	-99%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-90%	-100%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	

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24%	14%	Petroleum	12%	13%	
23%	13%	PPC Industries	27%	27%	
22%	12%	Procter & Gamble	87%	87%	
21%	11%	Purc. Serv. Elect.	21%	21%	
20%	10%	Purc.	15%	16%	
19%	9%	Quaker Oats	23%	23%	
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17%	7%	Raychem	14%	14%	
16%	6%	RCA	27%	27%	
15%	5%	Reckitt	27%	27%	
14%	4%	Reynolds Ind. A	35%	34%	
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12%	2%	Reynolds Metals	55%	55%	
11%	1%	Richardson Merrill	23%	23%	
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5%	-5%	Ryder System	33%	29%	
4%	-6%	S. Joe Minerals	43%	44%	
3%	-7%	S. King Paper	29%	29%	
2%	-8%	S. King Paper	30%	30%	
1%	-9%	S. King Paper	4%	4%	
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-6%	-16%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-7%	-17%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-8%	-18%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-9%	-19%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-10%	-20%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-11%	-21%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-12%	-22%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-13%	-23%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-14%	-24%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-15%	-25%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-16%	-26%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-17%	-27%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-18%	-28%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-19%	-29%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-20%	-30%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-21%	-31%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-22%	-32%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-23%	-33%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-24%	-34%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-25%	-35%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-26%	-36%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-27%	-37%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-28%	-38%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-29%	-39%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-30%	-40%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-31%	-41%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-32%	-42%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-33%	-43%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-34%	-44%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-35%	-45%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-36%	-46%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-37%	-47%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-38%	-48%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-39%	-49%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-40%	-50%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-41%	-51%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-42%	-52%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-43%	-53%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-44%	-54%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-45%	-55%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-46%	-56%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-47%	-57%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-48%	-58%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-49%	-59%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-50%	-60%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-51%	-61%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-52%	-62%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-53%	-63%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-54%	-64%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-55%	-65%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-56%	-66%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-57%	-67%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-58%	-68%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-59%	-69%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-60%	-70%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-61%	-71%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-62%	-72%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-63%	-73%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-64%	-74%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-65%	-75%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-66%	-76%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-67%	-77%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-68%	-78%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-69%	-79%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-70%	-80%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-71%	-81%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-72%	-82%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-73%	-83%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-74%	-84%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-75%	-85%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-76%	-86%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-77%	-87%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-78%	-88%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-79%	-89%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-80%	-90%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-81%	-91%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-82%	-92%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-83%	-93%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-84%	-94%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-85%	-95%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-86%	-96%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-87%	-97%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-88%	-98%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-89%	-99%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-90%	-100%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	

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2%	-8%	S. King Paper	30%	30%	
1%	-9%	S. King Paper	4%	4%	
0%	-10%	S. King Paper	10%	10%	
-1%	-11%	Schiff Bros.	99%	99%	
-2%	-12%	Schlumberger	16%	16%	
-3%	-13%	Scott Paper	16%	16%	
-4%	-14%	Scott Paper	16%	16%	
-5%	-15%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-6%	-16%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-7%	-17%	Sealed Air	23%	22%	
-8%	-18%	Sealed Air	2		

LONDON		NEW YORK	
January 19	Range	January 19	Opening Prices
U.S.A.	2,006.0-2,007.0	STG	2,006.0-2,007.0
Canada	2,930.0-2,934.0	BFR CON	294.0-295.0
France	8,475.0-8,485.0	FFR	4,228.0-4,229.0
Belgium	81.30-81.35	Lfr	4,228.0-4,227.0
Italy	1673.00-1674.00	CFR	1,983.0-1,987.0
Holland	3,600.00-3,600.00	DFM	1,627.10-1,627.25
Switzerland	1,538.0-1,540.0	DWS	1,639.0-1,640.0
W. Germany	3,602.5-3,712.5	YEN	197.80-198.00
Austria	8,302.5-8,305.0	ACS, MCH	13.5-13.50
Norway	10,150.0-10,160.0	POB	5,875.0-5,877.5
Denmark	10,580.0-10,580.0	NAR	4,370.0-4,370.0
Sweden	14.00-14.05	SKB	59.50-59.75
Portugal	93.30-93.70	8FR FIN	22.65-22.70
Spain	140.10-140.25	SFR FIN	22.65-22.70
Japan	297.50-297.75	MEXICO	

N.Y. DOLLAR CREDIT RATES		10g. one month 3-25 day, two month 70-80 day, three month 110-135 day, four month 190-185 day, twelve month 150-130 day Can. one month 3-1 day, two month 3-1 day, three month 4-6 p.m., four month 28-30 p.m., five month 40-60 p.m.	
January 10		LONDON GOLD	
Goldster	1.9500		
Belgian Franc	29.0000		
Deutschmark	1.8225		
Hong Kong Dollar	2.2825		
French Franc	4.2250		
Indian Lira	344.040		
Japanese Yen	190.220		
Sin In Franc	1.6720		
		January 10	
		3.00 p.m. fix	\$2.50 55
		Morning fix	\$2.50 70
		1 yesterday fix	\$2.27 25

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES مؤشر داو جونز

DOW JONES
11.00 a.m. STOCK AVERAGES

January 19

30 Industrials	841.13	UP 1.94	or 0.23%
20 Railroads	220.20	UP 0.20	or 0.53%
15 Utilities.....	102.13	UP 0.21	or 0.32%
46 Stocks.....	285.99	UP 0.89	or 0.31%

A total of about 890 issues closed higher while about 540 finished lower.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average gained 4.94, or 0.14%, closing near its best level of the day, after recovering from an early decline of 3.94.

Volume totalled about 27,300,000 shares and 1,000,000 contracts.

Prices also climbed on the American Stock Exchange, with the Market Value Index rising 1.50 to 160.70. The average price per share rose 10 cents. Advancing issues topped declines, 102 to 218, with 177 unchanged.

The most active issue was Houston Oil & Gas, which rose 17 to 165.70 shares.

Other issues with big price movements were International Class A, down 11 to 34 1/2 on a 10% advance; American Telephone & Telegraph, up 10 to 101.00; and Russell-Sydney and

that this corporate expansion still has a good deal of life in it. Noting the growth in the inflation rate in the fourth quarter to an adjusted 8.1% annual rate, Kripps said that much of that gain comes from the Federal price index, which added to GNP as a lump sum in the fourth quarter.

Federal Reserve Board Chairman William F. Friedman suggested in a speech that 1979 should be a "year of austerity" with little being done for the program to fight inflation "to take hold."

Meanwhile, the corporate earnings reports continue to show a "strong" start.

DOW JONES CLOSING STOCK AVERAGES			
January 18			
30 Industrials ..	839.14	UP 4.81	or 0.58%
20 Transport ..	219.32	UP 2.82	or 1.30%
15 Utilities	847.37	UP 6.17	or 0.73%
5 Stocks	1,284.75	UP 10.75	or 0.84%

FINANCIAL TIMES STOCK INDICES		مؤشرات الفايينشال تايمز					A year ago
	Jan. 19	Jan. 20	Jan. 21	Feb. 16	Jan. 15	Jan. 12	ago
Government Secs.	67.37	67.62	67.51	67.92	67.87	68.89	77.34
Fixed Interest	65.80	70.62	69.56	70.09	70.07	70.33	89.97
Industrial Ordinary	478.9	474.5	473.0	481.5	482.8	474.7	486.0
Gold Mines	154.3	150.1	146.7	147.4	140.1	136.5	147.5
Gold Mines (10-5pm) ..	105.9	103.3	100.6	97.6	95.3	95.2	111.7
10-5pm Yield	8.12	8.12	8.12	8.12	8.12	8.12	8.12
Earnings 1/2p (all) % ..	15.94	16.05	16.05	15.80	15.73	15.94	16.89
P/E Ratio (incl) %	8.11	8.00	8.09	8.22	8.26	8.14	8.39
Dividend coverage	3.93	3.98	3.98	4.00	4.00	3.98	3.98
Equity turnover %	—	61.54	61.27	70.99	60.35	73.17	92.56
Equity bargained total ..	—	11,421	11,344	12,720	13,842	13,738	15,083

10 a.m. 476.0 11 a.m. 479.4 Noon 480.9 1 p.m. 480.6 2 p.m. 480.0 3 p.m. 479.4
Latest Index 01-236 8926.
* Based on 52 per cent corporation tax. © Nil at 7.96.
Basis 100 Govt. Secs. 15/10/26. Flxed Ltd. 1972. Ind. Ord. 1/7/35.
Gold Mines 1/9/55. Ex. 5 on index started from 1972. See Analysis Index-20 10-2

LONDON COMMODITY اسعار السلع والمعادن الرئيسية

PRICES	
المواد	SOYABEAN MEAL Today's Closing 8 per tonne

BASIC MATERIALS	
February	128.60
April	125.40
June	122.70
August	123.50
October	124.50
December	124.00

January 19 Lunchtime Prices

COCOA	Today's Closing	Previous Closing	February	126.00	120.00
	£ per tonne		WOOL	Australian Gross Wool	
March	1810	1807		Pence per kilo	
May	1848	1846	May	—	—

July	1872	1889	July	—	—
September	1890	1896	October	—	—
December	1910	1908	December	—	—
March	1930	1927	March	—	—
May	1938	1930	May	—	—
			July	—	—

ARABICA COFFEE		October	-	-
	5 per 50 Kilos			
August	UNQ	UNQ		
October	UNQ	UNQ		
December	UNQ	UNQ		
February	UNQ	UNQ		

المحاذير

February.....	UNQ	UNQ
April.....	UNQ	UNQ
June.....	UNQ	UNQ
August.....	UNQ	UNQ

BASIC MINERALS

ROBUSTA COFFEE

January 19 Official Close		Today's Closing		Previous Closing	
	£ per tonne		£ per tonne		
January	1739				
March	1391				
May	1260				
July	1216				
September	1176				
Cash		630.00		632.00	

November	1145	1143	Three months	632.50	633.00
January	1119	1118	Settlement	632.00	—

GRAINS	Wheat	Barley	COPPER	\$ per tonne
	Yesterday's Closing	Yesterday's Closing		

	Cash	Cash	Wirebars		
	per long ton				
January.....	91.82	85.15	Cash.....	846.00	846.50
March.....	93.45	86.80	Three months.....	861.50	862.00
May.....	96.15	89.40	Settlement.....	846.50	—
September.....	90.00*	84.85	Cathodes.....		
November.....	93.00	87.85	Cash.....	826.50	827.50

January.....	55.00	57.50	Three months....	845.50	846.00
February.....	56.00	58.50	Settlement.....	827.50	—
March.....	56.00	58.50			

RUBBER

Price per kilo

LEAD

£ per tonne

April-June	57.00	\$7.55	Cash	\$98.00	\$99.00
July-September ..	59.75	59.75	Three months ..	\$68.00	\$69.00
Oct.-December ..	61.80	61.70	Settlement	\$99.00	—
January-March ..	63.75	63.70			
April-June	65.85	65.80			

SILVER

July-September ..	88.62	67.91
Oct.-December ..	70.80	69.95

RAW SUGAR

Sugar Prof.		
Cotton Price		
.....		

		Per tray ounce
Cash	312.00	312.20
Three months	330.00	329.20
Settlement	312.20	—

March	103.25	103.00	TIN		
May	105.95	105.75			£ per tonne
August	109.90	109.60	Standard		
October	112.78	112.60	Cash	69.25	69.30
December	115.58	115.35	Three months	68.60	68.65

March	129.75	120.50	Settlement	6930	—
May	123.80	122.75	High Grade		
			Cash	6945	6965
WHITE SUGAR			Three months	6890	6905
			Settlement	6965	—

April	101.00	99.75		
July	107.50	106.50		
September	113.00	112.75		
November	118.50	117.50		
February	125.50	124.00		
April	131.50	130.75		
			ZINC	
				£ per tonne
			Cash	368.00 369.00
				350.50

July	137.50	122.50	1st mortgage	344.50	381.50
		132.00	Settlement	369.00	..

INTEREST RATES **أسعار فوائد العملات الأجنبية**

Dutch Guilder	Swiss Franc	W. German Mark	French Franc	Italian Lira	Asian Dollar	Japanese Yen
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74-8	par-4	21-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7-2-8 $\frac{1}{2}$	12-16	-	-
74-8	par-16	3-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	11-8	11-12	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10 $\frac{1}{2}$	-11-11/16
74-8	par-4	34-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	8-8 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4-1 $\frac{1}{2}$
77-7 $\frac{1}{2}$	par-16	10-3 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -14 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2
76-7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4-5	3-4	9-9 $\frac{1}{2}$	14-15	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -12	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$
77-7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4-5	4 1/16-4 1/16	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -15 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 1/16-11 1/16	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3

dollar certificates of deposit: One month 10.50-10.60 per cent; three months 11.00-11.10 per cent; six months 11.50-11.60 per cent; nine months 12.00-12.10 per cent; one year 12.50-12.60 per cent; two years 13.00-13.10 per cent; three years 13.50-13.60 per cent; four years 14.00-14.10 per cent; five years 14.50-14.60 per cent (nominal dollars and Canadian dollars; two days' notice for transfers and S & Ls frames. Asian rates are closing rates in Hong Kong).

B.C.

SMALL SOCIETY

BLONDIE

BEEBLE BAILEY

HAGAR

WIZARD



Dennis the Menace



"I CAUGHT THE FIRST SNOWFLAKE FOR YOU, MOM... BUT IT MUSTA GOT AWAY."

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS DOWN

1 Complicate 1 Rental sign

7 Farched 2 Habitation

11 "Weathering 3 Not on

"Heights" your life!

12 Buck 4 Elderly kin

heroine 5 Ship's diary

13 Aromatic 6 Compass

herb reading

14 Afford 7 Helical

15 Biblical 8 Component

spot 9 Managed

16 Reservoir 10 Purpose

17 Coast bird 11 Greek letter

18 Unruffled 12 Chastel

19 Cheer 13 French

20 Unused 14 Marshal

21 Food for 15 Sheep

babies 16 Tried again

22 Sham 17 Incensing

problem 18 Radar sign

23 Nautical 19 Constel-

chain 20 Piglet's

24 Writer 21 lation

25 Wicket 22 Beam ideal

26 Elliptical 23 Moon-shaped

27 Show off 24 Directed

28 Biblical 25 Word with

ornaments 26 drum or drop

29 Beverage 27

30 Tiber 28

31 tributary 29

32 Sapient 30

33 Antennae 31

34 wire 32

35 Redolence 33

36 Corrosive 34

37 Lack 35

38 Excavate 36

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55161.55162.55163

PASSPORT LOST
Pakistani Passport No. AF 615082 issued to Mr. Bashir Ahmed has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Pakistan Embassy - Jeddah.

LOST
15TH DEC:
Neutered male Cat-Ginger ears and tail with Ginger spot on each side. Named TURK. If found please call 61132-Jeddah.


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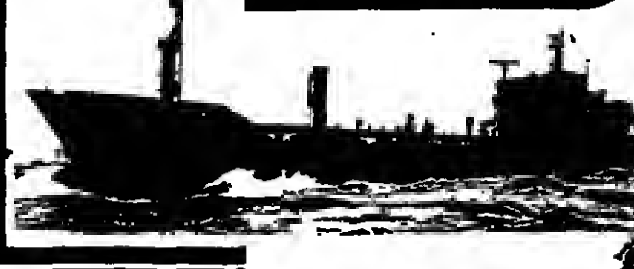


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agent for MESSINA LINE
notice to consignees
JOLLY MARRONE VOY: 11/79.
The above vessel will arrive at Jeddah Islamic port on 23-1-79 - 25-2-1399
Consignees are kindly requested to timely arrange for the documents necessary for clearing and withdraw their delivery orders (against submission of original bill of loading or bank guarantee) upon vessel's arrival.
For more information, please contact Jeddah. P.O. Box: 5. Tel: 24879-42553. Telex: 401504 Faisalna. Cable: Faisalna.



PASSPORT LOST
Philippine Passport No. 405677 issued at Manila on 14-5-1976 to Mr. Rodrigo C. Torres has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Philippine Embassy - Jeddah.

German Passport No. D 1389146 issued at Roxel on 28-12-1972 to Mr. Kalisch Arno Heinrich, has been lost. Finder please deliver it to German Embassy - Jeddah.

PASSPORT LOST
Indian Passport No. 567049 issued at Jeddah to Mr. Mohammad Mustafa has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Indian Embassy - Jeddah.

A handbag containing Mazda Car 929 Istamara, Driving Licence, Iqama No. 5/199 and Company's Identity Card all belonging to Mr. Yousuf Mashih, (Pakistani) has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Pakistan Embassy - Jeddah.

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Items	Number
Datsun Station Wagon, 1973 Model,	1
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Pontiac Ventura Sedan, 1975 Model,	1

This equipment sale is offered "as is where is" and may be viewed in our yard approximately 4 kms from Al-Khobar on the Dammam Road. Sealed Bid forms will be provided at our office and may be submitted upto 4 p.m. 31st Jan. 1979.

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SOCIETE NAVALE
CHARGEURS DELMAS-VIELJEUX
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Voy: 26
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PAGE 14

Late News

Uganda claims Tanzania has launched new invasion

KAMPALA, Jan. 20 (AP)—Tanzanian forces have "reinvaded" Uganda, the Ugandan military said in a special announcement on Radio Uganda Saturday.

An official said Tanzanian troops, numbering about six battalions, penetrated 11 kilometers into Uganda Saturday morning to capture Murema, Kigarama and Kasere villages in East Ankole District.

The invaders were heavily armed with tanks and machine guns and were looting and burning houses, the official said.

He said Uganda had no reason to fight Tanzania and so had not moved into action yet but was still watching the situation very seriously. He said President Idi Amin had been informed of the development.

There has been no report from Tanzania of renewed fighting.

Uganda and Tanzania clashed along the border last year in often heavy fighting.

Earlier, Radio Uganda had quoted Amin as saying that Tanzania was planning an invasion.

He said the next war "would

be worse" than before.

Details of the alleged invasion plan were not reported in the monitored radio broadcast, but Uganda's ruling Defense Council reportedly authorized Amin "to use long range equipment and penetrate deep into Tanzania" if war should break out again.

The Defense Council, a collection of handpicked military aides purportedly responsible for running Uganda, urged Amin Friday to shun diplomatic relations with countries failing to supply arms to Uganda, the radio reported, and noted that Tanzania had "sophisticated" weapons.

Although Amin later withdrew his invading units from Tanzania, last year, he has repeatedly accused Tanzania of bombarding Ugandan border villages and preparing an invasion to remove his regime.

Meanwhile, Amin has denied reports that Libya curtailed its special financial and military relationship with Uganda.

"Despite malicious propaganda, we are still very friendly with Libya," Radio Uganda quoted the president as saying. "I am not against Libya supplying arms to Tanzania."

Libya, once Amin's major financial backer, has reportedly supplied Tanzania with tanks, a move severely criticized by Amin earlier this month.

East African newspapers had reported that Libyan head of state Col. Muammar Qaddafi had ended years of unflinching support of the Amin government in anger over Uganda's invasion of Tanzania.



RIVER CROSSING: During the last confirmed war between Uganda and Tanzania, Nyerere's troops cross the Kagera River on a pontoon bridge erected to serve as a temporary structure. Ugandan troops had destroyed the Kyaka Bridge as they retreated. Radio Uganda claims that Tanzania has again invaded.

New minister alleges strain

Fukuda's budget policy lashed

TOKYO, Jan. 20 (AP)—The administration of former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda put too much strain on the budget in an attempt to live up to Japan's commitments to foreign countries, Japan's new finance minister said Saturday.

Product (GNP).

Japan's 1979 budget draft is reported to be a source of disappointment for officials of other industrialized countries. The draft calls for a 12.6 per cent increase in expenditures, reported to be the lowest in 14 years.

Prime Minister Ohira has said the seven per cent growth rate target for 1978 "is difficult to achieve." The seven per cent GNP growth target had been promised by Prime Minister

Takeo Fukuda to other leaders of industrialized states at the Bonn summit last July.

Finance Minister Kaneko said at the Japan National Press Club, "Our major concern is to move from a period of high growth rates to around a 6 per cent annual rise in the GNP."

Kaneko said, "The Fukuda cabinet went to fiscal extremes in order to generate domestic demand." Increasing domestic demand in order to create more jobs and offset Japan's huge trade surplus had been another promise made by Fukuda at Bonn.

"Our internal demand is doing very well," Kaneko said, "but because of the high value of the yen our exports are lagging. That is why we have not been able to reach a higher growth rate."

Reacting to reports in the Japanese press that Secretary of the Treasury Michael Blumenthal was not impressed by the Japanese budget draft, Kaneko said, "We've done everything we can. We do not intend to make any further changes. We've worked hard enough."

A Ministry of Finance official sent to Washington earlier this month was reported to have returned with news that U.S. administration officials were of the opinion Japan could do more to create internal demand without bringing about inflation.

Kaneko said he did not share this view. The finance minister reiterated the position of the new cabinet that Japan is relying far too heavily on national bonds and that the government cannot go further into debt.

As for the U.S. request that Japan decrease its large trade surplus, Kaneko said, "We hope to achieve a \$7 billion current account surplus."

Four injured in new Basque area clashes

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain Jan. 20 (UPI)—Clashes between Basque separatists, ultra-rightists and police injured four persons Saturday during celebration of the Fiestas of San Sebastian.

In the Basque town of Tudela a member of the para-military civil guard assigned to traffic duty shot one of two youths who allegedly fired at him as he returned home Friday night. A second suspect was arrested later.

The wounded youth, Jose Luis Echevarria Aguirre, 21, a soldier, was reported in very critical condition Saturday after undergoing emergency surgery on the thorax and stomach.

ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty) separatist guerrillas have claimed responsibility for nine political assassinations so far this year with eight of the targets police, military or civil guards.

A group of youths triggered the incidents in San Sebastian by cutting the Spanish flag down from a balcony of the municipal library just before the tradition "Tamborada" day march late Friday night opening the Fiestas of the city's patron saint.

Guizpoco Province Civil Governor Antonio Oyazabal ordered a detachment of national police into the Plaza de

la Constitution to replace

flag and guard it. "We haven't come to the Fiesta. We come to the flag in its place," the command announced through megaphone as police marched into the square.

The civil government said a statement that youths ye insults and hurled "all kinds of objects" at police who talisted by firing rubber balls into the crowds on the main streets of the city's 19th century Old Town.

Cuba deploying more troops near Rhodesia

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (UPI)—Cuba is slowly deploying more troops to guerrilla sanctuaries near Rhodesia's border and is teaching Rhodesian rebels to fly MiG-21 jets, American government sources said Saturday.

The sources, who closely watch activities of 43,000 Cuban troops and advisers in Africa, believe only the reluctance of neighboring African nations has kept Cuba from taking a more direct role in fighting inside Rhodesia.

The United States and Britain have been unable to persuade the guerrillas or the Rhodesian government to arrange a peaceful transition to majority rule.

Cuba's African involvement is still worrying the Carter administration, which told President Fidel Castro last year it wanted his troops out of Ethiopia and also said he should stay out of the Rhodesian struggle.

Despite the warnings, approximately 16,000 Cuban troops stayed on in Ethiopia after the conclusion of its border war with Somalia, the sources said.

Throughout Africa, they said, Castro's forces far outnumber advisory groups from the Soviet Union and other So-



Fidel Castro
vet bloc satellites like East Germany.

The sources said Cuban troops in Mozambique, neighboring Rhodesia, have possibly doubled to as many as 1,000 in the past six months, with most of the increase at the bases of a Rhodesian guerrilla faction that formerly got most of its support from Peking.

Intelligence information on Cuban activities with Rhodesian guerrillas is scanty. It is unclear whether the Cuban troops are training members of the Mozambique-based rebel forces or only providing security at border sanctuaries.

But the sources said American officials believe the Cubans have suffered casualties in Rhodesian Army and Air Force raids against the Mozambique sanctuaries.

After setbacks, Namibia talks said making 'good progress'

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 20 (R)—Talks between a United Nations special envoy and the South African government on the U.N. independence plan for South West Africa (Namibia) were reported making good progress here Saturday.

The envoy, Martti Ahtisaari of Finland, held a second round of discussions with South African Foreign Minister P. W. Botha and then put off his planned return to New York until Monday night.

The talks are believed to be centered on safeguards for the proposed U.N.-supervised elections leading to independence in the South African-ruled territory, particularly the size and composition of the planned U.N. peacekeeping force.

Ahtisaari held talks in South West Africa this week with South Africa's Administrator-General Judge Marthinus Steyn, who then flew with him

to Cape Town for further discussions with Botha.

The foreign minister is also holding parallel talks with a delegation from the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (D.T.A.), the multi-tribal group which won elections in the territory last month but deemed null and void by the United Nations.

U.N. officials had earlier indicated that Ahtisaari's mission to smooth the path for a U.N. solution was running into trouble. But South African sources said Saturday that considerable progress had been made here, despite a tough stance by the D.T.A.

Ahtisaari and Botha are due to meet here again on Monday morning. The U.N. envoy and his aides originally planned to leave for New York Sunday.

A U.N. spokesman said negotiations were continuing. The two sides had split into smaller groups which were working out details for Monday's sessions, he said. No statements could be expected until the negotiations had ended, the spokesman added.

Later slayings in Georgetown

People's Temple murder hearing opens

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Jan. 20 (AP)—A preliminary hearing for Stephen Jones and Charles Beikman in the slaying of a member of the Peoples Temple cult and her three children has opened under defense objections.

The hearing is to determine if there is enough evidence to try the two Americans on charges of killing Sharon Amos and her children.

The victims were found with

their throats slashed at the California-based cult's headquarters in Georgetown after some 900 Temple members perished Nov. 18 in a mass murder-suicide ritual at their jungle headquarters in Jonestown.

Stephen Jones, 19, is the son of Peoples Temple founder Jim Jones who was among the dead at Jonestown in northern Guyana.

Friday defense attorney Rex McKay objected to the hearing for Jones and Beikman, 43,

on grounds that an earlier hearing against Beikman alone for the same crime is still unresolved.

It was during Beikman's hearing last month that Jones threatened that he had committed the murders. Other cult members said he was not at the scene at the time of the slayings and Jones said later he made the remark in anger and frustration.

The hearing was immediately suspended. Jones was charged

with murder and the new hearing was called.

Magistrate Pien Persaud said the matter would proceed with the joint hearing but agreed to hear McKay's objection at a later date.

Later, the defense lawyer objected to the admission of a statement Beikman allegedly made to police on grounds it was not given voluntarily.

The session adjourned for the day after hearing testimony on McKay's objection.

Wayne's cancer judged unlikely to have spread

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 20 (R)—The physician heading the team treating John Wayne has said there was no evidence that the cancer found in his stomach last Friday had spread to other parts of his body.

But Surgeon Carmack Holmes said it was impossible to dismiss that chance completely.

The 71-year-old actor entered the hospital last week to have his gall bladder removed. But during the operation doctors found what they called "a low-grade malignant tumor" in his stomach.

They were forced to remove the entire stomach, who last time removed 14 years ago. Hospital officials say they are receiving an average of



John Wayne

3,000 letters per day for Wayne along with 1,000 telephone calls inquiring about his condition.

In Hoboken

New Jersey fire kills 12

HOBOKEN, N.J., Jan. 20 (UPI)—A fire in a tenement building Saturday killed a dozen people and as many as nine others were missing and feared dead.

At least 11 injured tenants, firefighters and policemen were taken to hospitals for treatment. Three persons were

listed as critical. The cause of the fire not immediately known. Flying sparks set fire to other nearby tenements causing minor damage. Hoboken (population 45,000) is directly across Hudson River from New City.

From page one

Khomeini

"Kahyan" reported Saturday that Front leader Dr. Karim Sanjahi had agreed to be "referred temporarily" of his duties in order to join the Revolutionary Council that Khomeini is forming to prepare for an Islamic republic.

Meanwhile Bakhtiar renewed his warning of an army coup in Iran if current agitation persisted, but he was re-

ported involved in three-way "contacts" with the military and Khomeini, to try to avoid such a threat.

In interviews published Saturday, Bakhtiar said the army, still loyal to the Shah, fully supported his government. But if Khomeini tried to oust him "there would be a danger of a (military) coup d'etat."

While the two men and the

nervous army remained at loggerheads publicly, diplomatic sources said intense private "contacts" were being maintained to try to head off the impending confrontation.

In Egypt the Shah and Empress Farah departed Aswan by boat Saturday to visit the ancient Philae Temples.

The royal couple emerged from seclusion at the Aswan Oberoi hotel, and went sightseeing after their host, President Anwar Sadat, flew to Khartoum for a brief visit.

Only photographers were allowed to accompany the Shah and his queen on the Nile picnic. Reporters were barred.

Vice President Hosni Mubarak, who dined with reporters during the send-off ceremony for Sadat, said the Shah "now is much better than when he arrived here" last Tuesday.

Mubarak said the Iranian monarch may leave Monday or may further prolong his stay for a few days. "It all depends on the Shah," he said.

In a related development the Soviet Communist Party newspaper "Pravda" Saturday accused the United States of plotting a military takeover in Iran and renewed a warning that Moscow was closely watching events there.

Commenting on the departure of the Shah from Iran, the daily quoted Khomeini as saying the end of foreign domination there was more important than the end of the Pahlavi Dynasty.

The United States had done everything in its power to support the Shah over the past 25 years and now was interfering crudely in Iranian affairs, the "Pravda" commentary said.

an Arab capital since he was released from an Israeli jail early last year after serving three years of a 12-year prison sentence.

Capucci, who was unanimously elected an honorary member of the PNC last Tuesday is expected to address the conference Sunday.

Capucci kissed the ground as he departed from his plane at Damascus Airport.

"I would like to thank Syrian President (Hafez) Assad and my friend Yasser Arafat for inviting me here," Capucci said at a brief news conference.

"One day we believe they (the Palestinians) will get back Palestine. They have God with them," he added.

Capucci was jailed in Israel in 1974 and released three years later. It was claimed that

PNC

Capucci, who now resides in Buenos Aires, had been using his diplomatic passport to smuggle guns into Israel for use by the Palestinians.

Palestinian sources said Arafat wrote the new Pope, John-Paul II appealing to him to allow Capucci to make the trip.

London

duction, worth 100 million pounds (\$200 million) a day, is halted by picketing at the docks.

Meanwhile, in a backlash of sorts, two hundred women, angered at the walkouts which have forced 110,000 job layoffs so far, marched in heavy snow in Bury, 200 miles north-west of London, demanding "death" for militant pickets.

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